THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1809:

With a Map of the Islands of ZEALAND, *and of the* SCHELDT *to* ANTWERP.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to August 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
July	26	29.99	55	69	0.05	Showers
	27	29.7	53	67	——	Cloudy
	28	29.61	58	66	0.95	Rain
	29	29.6	54	67	——	Clear
	30	29.55	53	65	0.06	Rain
	31	29.52	51	71	0.03	Showers
August	1	29.65	48	66	0.03	Ditto
	2	29.5	49	67	0.01	Ditto
	3	29.49	51	62	0.72	Ditto
	4	29.8	51	60	0.75	Ditto
	5	29.7	54	64	——	Clear
	6	29.65	54	58	0.31	Rain
	7	29.7	49	67	——	Clear
	8	29.7	50	65	——	Ditto
	9	29.84	57	71	0.02	Showers
	10	29.9	57	71	0.03	Ditto
	11	29.75	56	65	0.3	Rain
	12	29.62	55	65	1.14	Rain
	13	29.77	51	67	0.23	Ditto
	14	29.7	54	63	0.51	Ditto
	15	29.65	58	67	0.05	Ditto
	16	29.82	56	68	——	Clear
	17	29.82	52	60	0.28	Rain
	18	29.8	54	61	0.36	Ditto
	19	29.7	55	60	0.3	Ditto
	20	29.82	54	66	0.05	Ditto
	21	29.65	47	61	0.051	Ditto
	22	29.5	54	60	0.02	Showers
	23	29.48	50	62	0.04	Ditto
	24	29.5	50	60	0.16	Rain
	25	29.5	51	62	0.15	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 6.601

High Water at LEITH FOR SEPTEMBER.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr.	1	6	25	6	49
Sa.	2	7	16	7	49
Su.	3	8	30	9	11
M.	4	9	58	10	35
Tu.	5	11	8	11	38
W.	6	—	—	0	2
Th.	7	0	26	0	48
Fr.	8	1	9	1	28
Sa.	9	1	17	2	6
Su.	10	2	24	2	42
M.	11	3	1	3	20
Tu.	12	3	38	3	57
W.	13	4	18	4	39
Th.	14	5	1	5	25
Fr.	15	5	49	6	16
Sa.	16	6	46	7	20
Su.	17	7	57	8	39
M.	18	9	24	10	7
Tu.	19	10	44	11	20
W.	20	11	48	—	—
Th.	21	0	17	0	39
Fr.	22	1	4	1	25
Sa.	23	1	46	2	3
Su.	24	2	22	2	40
M.	25	2	56	3	10
Tu.	26	3	27	3	43
W.	27	4	0	4	17
Th.	28	4	31	4	48
Fr.	29	5	7	5	26
Sa.	30	5	46	6	9

MOON's PHASES
FOR SEPTEMBER 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	1.	10.	51.	even.
New Moon,	9.	7.	42.	even.
First Quart.	16.	6.	38.	even.
Full Moon,	23.	6.	17.	even.

September 22. King George III. crowned (1761.)
23. Day and night equal.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST 1809.

Description of the Islands of ZEALAND, *and of the* SCHELDT *to* ANTWERP.

THE great rivers of the Scheldt, the Maese, and the Rhine, after traversing a large portion of the Netherlands, France, and Germany, unite their streams, and fall into the sea on the south frontier of the province of Holland. The confluence of such mighty streams in a flat and sandy district, produces a considerable number of low islands, of such extent and fertility as to compose one of the most important of the seven provinces, into which the republic of Holland was divided. Encouraged by its insular and inaccessible situation, it was among the first to throw off the yoke of Philip II. and the struggles between the enterprizing valour of the Spanish troops, and the determined resistance of the Zealanders, produced some of the most singular scenes which have occurred in the annals of military history.

The Scheldt is the principal agent in the formation of this insular territory. At some distance below Antwerp, it splits into two branches, called the Western and Eastern Scheldt. The Western branch, or the Hondt, divides these islands from the continent of Flanders; the Eastern branch separates them into two chains, which derive their names from this circumstance. The quarter, as it is called, of the West Scheldt, contains Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and two small islands called Joostland and Wolfersdyk. It is against this quarter, as the one which covers Antwerp, that the operations of our armament are chiefly directed.

Among the islands of Zealand, Walcheren takes a decided lead. Its situation at the mouth of the Scheldt, and commanding all the entrances into that important river; its facility of communication with France, Britain, and the rest of the Netherlands; its commodious habours—all contribute, in a commercial country, to raise it to the highest distinction. The inhabitants are about 70,000. Middleburg, its capital, is the capital also of the whole province. It is reckoned to contain about 26,000 inhabitants. It was formerly accounted strong, and, in the sixteenth century, when in the possession of the Spaniards, stood a siege of a year and a half against the Dutch. Flushing is much smaller, but has acquired a superior importance from its use as a naval station, for which it is fitted by its harbour, equally secure and commodious to ships of war. Its trade was also extensive, while trade existed in Holland. It is celebrated as the birth-place of De Ruyter, the first of Dutch admirals. Flushing and Middleburg communicate by a canal. Other small towns are Ter Veer, Armuyden, West Ca-

Capelle, and Domburg. The first is slightly fortified, and has a tolerable harbour. Walcheren is only nine miles in length, and eight in breadth; so completely does it owe its greatness to commerce.

The island of South Beveland is of an oblong form, and of considerably greater extent than Walcheren, tho' from its confined situation much inferior in importance. It extends the whole way from Walcheren to the coast of Brabant, and connects them together, being separated only by a narrow channel from each. It is through it, therefore, that our troops pass to execute their operations on the continent, and against Antwerp.—The capital of this island is Goes, or Tergoes. This place is chiefly noted for a most singular atchievement of the Spanish army in their war against the Dutch. Tergoes was then besieged by the latter. South Beveland had been formerly joined to the neighbouring island of Tolen, till a violent inundation forced a passage between them. Since that time no one had attempted to cross on foot, till the Spanish commander conceived the bold idea. Having learned that a part of it was fordable, he selected three thousand of his best troops, and persuaded them to undertake this daring enterprize. They succeeded, and the mere sight of them was sufficient to discomfit the Dutch troops, to whom it appeared, that nothing less than a miracle could have effected such a passage.

Proceeding in this direction, we come to the vicinity of Antwerp, the ultimate destination, so far as yet appears, of our armament. The river, down to this city, is crowded with forts; but the chief resistance seems to be expected from Lillo, on the east bank of the Scheldt, about midway between Antwerp and the farthest extremity of Beveland. Antwerp itself was formerly considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. Its reduction, in 1585, was the masterpiece of the great Farnese, and was effected only by cutting off all its supplies.—The Dutch were then masters of the sea, and the place could not be completely blockaded, till a boom of immense magnitude was thrown over the Scheldt below the city, an enterprize universally considered impracticable, till the moment of its accomplishment. The Dutch in vain attempted either to destroy or penetrate it; and the citizens, after a most glorious defence, were forced to surrender. Since that time Antwerp, whether from its fortifications being neglected, or at least not keeping pace with the improvements in the art of siege, has never made any very conspicuous figure.—The city has generally fallen, without a struggle, to the army which was master of the field; and though the citadel still maintained the character of a fortress, it has not been distinguished by any very long or obstinate resistance.

The quarter of the West Scheldt contains also three minor islands: Joostland, a small appendage to the east side of Walcheren; and North Beveland and Wolfersdyke, on the North-west extremity of South Beveland.

The quarter of the East Scheldt is formed, on one side, by a branch of that river, and on the other by a branch of the Maese. It consists of three large islands, Schowen, Duyvelandt, and Tolen, and a small one between the two last, called Philipsland. The three great islands extend in the above order from the sea to the coast of Brabant. They are separated from each other by narrow and very shallow passages; which gave rise to an enterprise similar to, and still more daring, than the one executed for the relief of Tergoes. The island of Tolen, of which the Spaniards were masters, was separated by a narrow arm of the sea from Duyvelandt, to which they wished to transport themselves.

There

There was a ford the whole way, but this ford was so narrow, that only three men could go abreast. The Dutch had covered the sea round it with their ships and boats, which employed every means of harassing the Spaniards on their passage; while a strong body of troops waited on the other side, to attack them at the moment of their reaching land. The Spaniards, however, taking advantage of a dark night, entered the ford, and made their way, though not without loss, through all the attacks of the hostile navy. The Dutch troops, mostly new levies, were so astonished at the daring intrepidity of this enterprise, that they fled with precipitation. In the same manner the Spaniards passed over from the island of Duyveland to that of Schowen, in order to form the siege of Zieriesee.

Immediately to the north of these islands, there are others belonging to the province of Holland, and formed by the branches of the Maese and the Rhine. These are Goeree, Over Flackee, Briile, and Isselmonde. On the canal, which bounds these to the north, lies Rotterdam.

The islands of Zealand lie so low, that, except the western coasts of Walcheren and Schowen, which are defended by sand hills, they are all preserved from the sea only by large dykes, constructed and maintained at an immense expence. Their magnitude is such, that two carriages may pass a-breast on the top; yet even thus, they are not always sufficient to withstand the fury of the waves.

Biographical Notice of the late General M'KENZIE.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RONALD M'KENZIE, who so gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross called the Black Isle. He fell in or about his 47th year. He began his military career in the marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle, General M'Kenzie, of that most honourable corps, and for some time previous to 1791 did the duty of adjutant to the Chatham division. Upon the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the marines, perhaps from an ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794, he became major of the 2d battalion of 78th foot, or Rosshire Buffs, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st battalion at the Cape, from whence they proceeded to India 1,200 strong, where the regiment served with distinction under the present Lieutenant-general (then colonel) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-general served many years in India, and latterly commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by his regiment and all who knew him—and if his service in the East was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. Promoted to the rank of Colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war in 1803, he was placed on the Northern Staff as a Brigadier; thereafter he was made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon thereafter replaced on the Northern Staff as Major-general, in which situation he was, when, on his own solicitation, no doubt, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district

of

of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland in the room of Mr William Dundas.

In 1804 he superintended the levy, and in 1805, the discipline of that gallant but ill-fated *second* 2d battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, Lieutenant - colonel M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool soldier—a mild and most friendly man. The service loses in him a most excellent officer—his friends an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored him, and will long lament him. His estate, called Saddle, devolves to an only sister, married to a Captain Potts, of the 42d regiment, by whom she has a large family.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

July 12. 1809. A Sea Pike (Esox belone) was taken in the Frith and sent to market. This is by no means a common fish in our frith.

—— 30. Ferraria pavonia, or Spotted Ferraria, a native of Mexico, introduced into Britain in 1794, flowered beautifully in the Botanic Garden here. Its flower lasts only a very few hours. Cobea scandens now produces its large bell-shaped blossoms very freely here; but it has not yet been tried in the open borders, tho' it possibly may survive our winters in a sheltered place, and next to a southern wall.

August 3. At half past seven P. M. a thunder storm passed over Leith and Edinburgh. The lightning killed a boy at the former place.

—— 11. At half past nine P. M. a meteor was seen in the North West. It appeared about the same time at Glasgow.

Aug. 12. At 3 P. M. there was much thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain, in this neighbourhood.

—— 13. Again there was much thunder and lightning at 1 P. M and exceedingly heavy showers of rain, or rather half-melted hail.

—— 20. For a month rain has prevailed. Still the crops are not, it is thought, much injured, at least the blight is not so prevalent as it was last year.

P. S.—Herrings. During the greatest part of June and July last, herrings were taken in vast quantities off Caithness, both in the mouth of the Pentland Frith, and in the Bays of the German Ocean. Considerable quantities of these have come to the Edinburgh market in a salted state.

About the end of July a shoal appeared in the bay of St Andrews, and the mouth of the Frith of Forth. For these some weeks past the fishery has been very successful off Dunbar. Many boats from Dirlton, Fisherrow, Burntisland, and Weems, have attended. Some have been fortunate enough to take from 5000 to 8000 in a morning; worth from L.30, to L.50. Vast numbers of sea-dogs, (Squalus acanthias,) accompany it, and prove very destructive to the nets; and several whales have been seen, one apparently between 40 and 50 feet long.

Salmon in the Frith of Forth.—For some time a couple of stake nets have been tried on the shelving beach opposite to Hopetoun House. A good number of salmon has been taken; but more skate, thornback, and flounders.

Observations on Mr GILLESPIE's *Revolving Battery.*

"———when the devilish iron engine wrought
"In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies' skill,
"With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
"And ramm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill,

"Con-

" Conceiveth fire, the heavens it doth fill
" With thund'ring noise, and all the air
doth choke. SPENSER.

SIR,

ON the return of the late Professor James Anderson of Glasgow from the Continent, I had the pleasure of being introduced to his company; and, on one occasion in particular, heard him detail the circumstances which occurred relative to his invention of the Flying Artillery, and of his interviews with the Master-General of the Ordnance at the time. Dr Anderson repaired to London, and remained there at considerable expense, solely for the purpose of submitting his discovery to the notice of that Board.

Without entering at present into any enquiry as to the cause which operated against his invention being attended to, and adopted by his country, every one knows that it was afterwards laid before the rulers of the French nation at that time, who, certainly with much prudence, directed officers of the Engineer and Artillery departments to investigate its merits. Having been approved of by them, it was brought into action for the first time, at the celebrated battle of Jemmapes, and with what success, Dumourier's opponents are not likely soon to forget.—Neither is it very necessary here to observe, that the Flying Artillery has since, very properly, been adopted in this country.

In your magazine for June 1808, page 405, I remark that you have inserted some account of a singular invention by Mr John Gillespie, for protecting this country, or attacking that of our enemies, by means of a Revolving Battery.

Mr Gillespie's design, I believe, was originally confined to the defence and security of the sea coast and shores of Britain and Ireland, and to save our colonial islands from invasion and spoil. He has since submitted his model to the inspection and scrutiny of many Military and Naval officers of great experience, and their report of its merits, as far as they could comprehend the value and national importance of such a discovery, (so eminently calculated to save the effusion of human blood) he offered, as was his duty, to his Majesty's Ministers.

You have also produced copies of letters and certificates of the merits of this invention from some officers of the greatest celebrity; notwithstanding of all which, the subject is still overlooked. Every one who has seen this model seems to express admiration as to its excellency and utility, yet the advantages of its adoption are neglected, and, as it too often happens, freezing commendation is all that has hitherto been the reward of the projector.

Although my voice, unlike Sempronius, is for peace, still I wish my country to reap all the advantages arising from the ingenuity of its friends in improving the art of war; indeed, I have even led myself to imagine, that if the expedition, which is at present offensively employed on the shores of Holland, had been furnished with three or four such tremendous engines as the Revolving Battery, that more terror and destruction would have been hurled from them, than twice the number of ships of the line could produce, not to mention the incalculable advantage resulting from the preservation of the lives of our brave countrymen.

A very considerable sum of money has been expended, I had almost said wasted, in erecting Martello towers on the coast, and

" ——————damned custom,
" Which makes us proof and bulwark against sense,"

has favoured the erection of one of these comparatively useless buildings on the Beacon rock near to Leith. I wish this Utopian scheme were abandoned; and if it is found useful to erect a battery for the defence

town and harbour of Leith, I trust that government will take into serious consideration the superior advantages of the Revolving Battery, and substitute such a fort in lieu of the Martello tower.

The largest Martello towers, which, it may be here remarked, are about 40 feet in height, have only two, or three guns at most, and cost the nation an enormous sum of money; *while the Revolving Battery, of 50 feet diameter, which exposes only a surface of four feet in height, and does not, from its construction, afford any lodgement for shot, contains 112 guns, of different calibres; and these can be traversed with more permanent facility, by one man only, than one gun of a large calibre can be traversed by ten men in the ordinary way. Every gun in the battery can, in the course of three minutes, be brought to bear on any particular object!*

At this time I am informed such a battery could be constructed for something about L.4000; and that two floating batteries, built on this principle, with two hundred good seamen, and three hundred chosen artillerymen in each battery, would unquestionably prove more terribly destructive to the enemy's coasts and harbours than a large fleet, and that without the risk of losing a single man.

I beg leave, Sir, in addition to what has been said, to transmit to you the opinion of a General Officer in our service respecting the merits of this invention; in the hope that it may fall into the hands of some individual who will feel an interest in procuring *a trial* of it to be made, and thus be one of the means of bringing about the time

"When France must vail her lofty-plumed crest,
"And let her head fall into England's lap."

"It is the interest of all men, whatever their birth or condition of life, to employ and exert their talents for the public good. A crisis of greater danger, nor a more awful period than the present, to the preservation and safety of Great Britain and Ireland as free and independant nations, never existed; requiring vigour and judgement to manage public affairs, and to secure this empire from the ruin Europe has experienced since 1790.

"I therefore feel it my duty to state my opinion on a subject of the greatest importance and national advantage, for the future as well as for the present safety and protection of this kingdom.

"The Revolving Battery, invented by Mr John Gillespie, I have no hesitation to pronounce, to be of a most perfect and simple construction, and fitted for the protection of Great Britain and Ireland, by land or by sea, against all the force and efforts of the most powerful and numerous enemies of our country.

"A few men in each battery are amply sufficient for working them; who, while remaining in perfect security themselves, would inevitably cause the utter destruction of an invading or an opposing foe. It will at once clearly appear, that, by this invention, a most desirable and long-wished-for end would be attained—that of creating a great disposable force, to be employed in forwarding the views of government, either on the continent, or elsewhere.

"In truth, I believe, that from 20,000 to 40,000 men would thus accomplish more, either at land or at sea, if well managed, than a million of men heretofore ever effected, unassisted by this discovery."

As the Magazine under your charge, Sir, is the only national register in this part of the kingdom, I use the freedom of transmitting the above particulars to you, in the hope that their insertion may prove useful; for only

——————"Sloth and folly
"Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard,
"And make th' impossibility they fear."

I am, SIR, yours,

PHILO-VAUBAN.

Edinburgh,
26th August 1809.

Life

Life of Mrs MARY RALPHSON, *who died at the age of* 110.

Long was thy date of life, therefore thy name
Shall live to ages in the rolls of fame.

THE desire of self-preservation, and of protracting the short span of life, is so intimately interwoven with our constitution, that it is justly esteemed one of the first principles of our nature, and, in spite of pains and misery, seldom quits us to the last moments of our existence. It seems, therefore, to be no less our duty than our interest, to examine minutely into the various means that have been considered as conducive to health and long life; and, if possible, to distinguish such circumstances as are essential to that great end, from those which are merely accidental. But here it is much to be regretted, that an accurate history of the lives of all the persons remarkable for longevity, so far as relates to the diet, regimen, and the use of the non-naturals, has not been handed down to us; without which, it is impossible to draw the necessary inferences.

Great Britain appears to contain far more instances of longevity than could well be imagined. Britons are in general longer lived than North Americans, and a British constitution will last longer, even in that climate, than a native one. But it must be allowed in general, that the human constitution is adapted to the peculiar state and temperature of each respective climate, so that no part of the habitable globe can be pronounced too hot or too cold for its inhabitants.

From the light which history affords us, there is great reason to believe, that longevity is, in a great measure, hereditary; and that healthy, long-lived parents, would commonly transmit the same to their children, were it not for the frequent errors in the non-naturals, which so evidently tend to the abbreviation of human life.

Whence is it, but from these causes, and the unnatural modes of living, that, of all the children which are born in the capital cities of Europe, nearly one third die in early infancy? * To what else can we attribute this extraordinary mortality? Such an amazing proportion of premature deaths is a circumstance unheard of among savage nations, or among the young of other animals! In the earliest ages, we are informed, that human life was protracted to a very extraordinary length; yet how few persons, in these latter times, arrive at that period which nature seems to have designed! Man is by nature a field animal, and seems destined to rise with the sun, and to spend a large portion of his time in the open air; to inure his body to robust exercises, and the inclemency of the seasons, and to make a plain homely repast only when hunger dictates. But art has studiously defeated the kind intentions of nature; and by enslaving him to all the blandishments of sense, has left him, alas! an easy victim to folly and caprice. To ennumerate the various abuses which take place from the earliest infancy, and which are continued through the succeeding stages of modish life, would carry us far beyond our present intention. Suffice it to observe, that they prevail more particularly among people who are the most highly polished and refined. To compare their artificial mode

* It appears, by the bills of mortality for the town and parish of Liverpool, that there were 3912 births, and that 1445 children died under 5 years of age, in 1807; it also appears, that there were 3713 births, and that 1381 children died under 5 years of age, in 1808.

mode of life with that of nature, would probably afford a very striking contrast; and at the same time supply an additional reason why, in the very large cities, instances of longevity are so very rare.

The inhabitants of Scotland have a peculiar claim to our attention on the score of longevity. Sir Robert Sibbald mentions one Lawrence, who married a wife after he was 100 years of age, and would go to sea a-fishing in his little boat, when he was 140 years old, and died of mere old age. *Prod. Hist. Nat. Scot.*

As an example of Scottish longevity in more modern times, we have this month introduced to the notice of our readers some account of Mrs Mary Ralphson.

Mary Ralphson, whose maiden name was Cameron, was born in the neighbourhood of the old castle of Inverlochy, once a royal residence, near Fort William, in the parish of Kilmanivaig, in the dreary district of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, on the 1st of January 1698, O. S. Early in life she married Ralph Ralphson, a private dragoon. On the war breaking out in French Flanders, in 1741, she embarked with her husband, and shared in the toils and vicissitudes of the troops, whom she afterwards accompanied in the battle of Dettingen, June 15, 1743. In this engagement (fought by the British and French, the former commanded by George II. and the brave Earl of Stair, and the latter by Marshal Noailles,) being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded with heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side, disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband. She was also present at the unfortunate affair of Fontenoy, May 1st, 1745, fought by the British and Austrians, under William, duke of Cumberland, against the French, under Marshal Count de Saxe. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, in September 1745, Mrs Ralphson accompanied her husband to Britain, his regiment being among those sent to the north on that occasion. In this expedition she was present at the skirmish at Clifton, near Penrith, where the highlanders sustained some loss. On the 17th of January 1746, she was present at the defeat of the royal army at Falkirk, under Gen. Hawley. On the 16th of April, same year, she was present at the defeat of the highland army, by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, near Inverness. When the rebellion was quelled at home, Mrs Ralphson again went to the continent with the British army, and was present at the battle of La Val. Sometime after this she lost her husband, at which period she bid adieu to the fatigues of the army, and settled in Liverpool, where she subsisted for several of the latter years of her life, by the assistance of some benevolent characters, chiefly female, who contributed every thing to her comfort and accommodation.

She died on Monday, June 27, 1808, having arrived at the very advanced age of 110 years and 6 months, and was interred in the burying ground of the Scotch kirk, Oldham Street, where a stone with a suitable inscription points out the resting place of the remains of this venerable person.

Extraordinary case of Capt. KENNEDY.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ABOUT six or eight years ago, happening to be in Glasgow, I heard of a Capt. Kennedy, a ship-master of the United States of America, being also then in that city; and as I had some years before been informed of his miraculous escape from shipwreck and consequent famine, I was desi-

desirous to meet with him, that I might hear the facts from his own mouth.

In order to gratify my curiosity, a friend of mine in Glasgow invited Captain Kennedy to dine along with me at his house. The Captain was an elderly, respectable looking man, and as he had often sailed to the Clyde, his character for honour and truth was well established with many gentlemen in Glasgow, and particularly with my friend who entertained us.

This preface may not appear unnecessary, when I relate the extraordinary part of Captain Kennedy's case, which was, that he existed when shipwrecked, without food (except a biscuit or two which he had in his pocket) and without sleep, *eleven* days, a period much longer than I before ever heard of any one being able to support the same state of abstinence, while in the ordinary circumstances of health.

Captain Kennedy having sailed with a cargo of timber from North America to the Clyde, the ship, in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, sprung a leak, and instantly filled with water. The Captain and seamen had only time to escape to the round tops of the masts. By reason of the ship being filled with timber she did not sink further than the deck, by which the ship's crew were preserved in the most hazardous and terrifying situation that can possibly be imagined. They had nothing to eat, and nothing to drink, but such of the snow, sleet, and rain, as happened to fall, that they could find means to catch. To sleep was certain death.

After hanging for three or four days in this awful state of danger and anxiety, many of the sailors, from weakness and despondency, began to give up their hold, and submit themselves to the waves. The Captain and two or three more survived eleven days after the shipwreck, on the round-tops, when they were spied by an English trading ship, and were immediately carried on board of her, and treated with the utmost kindness and humanity.

Captain Kennedy says, the English ship-master, immediately after pressing him to take a little meat, put him to his own bed, hoping he would receive much relief and refreshment from sleep; but sleep had quite departed from him, and his imagination continued so overwhelmed with his former awful situation, that he could not compose himself to sleep for three or four days after his deliverance.

I am, Sir, &c.

Andrew Steele, W. S.

Account of the Epidemic which raged in BARBARY *and* SPAIN *in* 1801.

From Jackson's Travels in Barbary. (*London* 1809.)

FROM various circumstances and appearances, and from the character of the epidemical distemper, which raged lately in the South of Spain, there is every reason to suppose it was similar to that distemper, or plague, which depopulated West Barbary; for whether we call it by the more reconcileable appellation of the Epidemy, or Yellow Fever, it was undoubtedly a plague, and a most destructive one; for, wherever it prevailed, it invariably carried off, in a few months, one-half, or one-third, of the population.

It does not appear how the plague originated in Fas in the year 1799. Some persons, who were there at the time it broke out, have confidently ascribed it to infected merchandize imported into that place from the East; whilst others, of equal veracity and judgement, have not scrupled to ascribe it to the locusts which had infested West Barbary during the seven preceding years, the destruction of which was followed by the (jedrie) small pox, which pervaded the country, and was generally fatal. The jedrie is supposed to be the forerunner of this

species of epidemy, as appears by an ancient Arabian manuscript, which gives an account of the same disorder having carried off two-thirds of the inhabitants of West Barbary about four centuries since. But however this destructive epidemy originated, its leading features were novel, and its consequences more dreadful, than the common plague of Turkey, or that of Syria, or of Egypt, as will appear by the following observations:

In the month of April 1799, a plague of a most destructive nature manifested itself in the city of Old Fas, which soon after communicated itself to the new city, carrying off one or two the first day, three or four the second day, six or eight the third day, and increasing progressively, until the mortality amounted to two in the hundred of the aggregate population, continuing with unabated violence, ten, fifteen, or twenty days; being of longer duration in old than in new towns; then diminishing in a progressive proportion from one thousand a day, to nine hundred, then to eight hundred, and so on until it disappeared.

Whilst it raged in the town of Mogodor, a small village (Diobet) situated about two miles south-east of that place, remained uninfected, although the communication was open between them: on the thirty-fourth day, however, after its first appearance at Mogodor, this village was discovered to be infected, and the disorder raged with great violence, making dreadful havock among the human species for twenty-one days, carrying off, during that period, one hundred persons out of one hundred and thirty-three, the original population of the village before the plague visited it: none died after this, and those who were infected recovered in the course of a month or two; some losing an eye, or the use of a leg or an arm.

Many similar circumstances might be here adduced relative to the numerous and populous villages dispersed thro' the extensive province of Haha, all which shared a similar or a worse fate. Travelling through this province shortly after the plague had exhausted itself, I saw many uninhabited ruins, which I had before witnessed as flourishing villages. On making inquiry concerning the population of these dismal remains, I was informed that in one village, which contained six hundred inhabitants, four persons only had escaped the ravage. Other villages which had contained four or five hundred, had only seven or eight survivors left to relate the calamities they had suffered. Families which had retired to the country, to avoid the infection, on returning to town, when all infection had apparently ceased, were generally attacked and died: a singular instance of this kind happened at Mogodor, where, after the mortality had subsided, a corps of troops arrived from the city of Terodant in the province of Suse, where the plague had been raging and had subsided: these troops, after remaining three days at Mogodor, were attacked with the disease, and it raged exclusively among them for about a month, during which it carried off two-thirds of their original number, one hundred men: during this interval, the other inhabitants of the town were exempt from the disorder, though these troops were not confined to any particular quarter, many of them having had apartments in the houses of the inhabitants of the town.

The destruction of the human species in the province of Suse was considerably greater than elsewhere: Terodant, formerly the metropolis of a kingdom, but now that of Suse, lost, when the infection was at its height, about eight hundred each day: the ruined, but still extensive and populous city of Morocco, lost one thousand each day: the populous cities of Old and New Fas diminished in population twelve or fifteen hundred each day, insomuch that, in these extensive cities,

ties, the mortality was so great *, that the living, having not time to bury their dead, the bodies were deposited, or thrown altogether, into large holes, which when nearly full were covered over with earth. Young, healthy, and robust persons, of full stamina, were for the most part attacked first; then women and children; and, lastly, thin, sickly, emaciated, and old people.

After this deadly calamity had subsided, we beheld a general alteration in the fortunes and circumstances of men: we saw persons, who before the plague were common labourers, now in possession of thousands, and keeping horses without knowing how to ride them. Parties of this description were met wherever we went, and the men of family called them in derision, (el wurata) the inheritors. Provisions also became extremely cheap and abundant: the flocks and herds had been left in the fields, and there was now no one to own them! and the propensity to plunder, so notoriously attached to the character of the Arab, as well as to the Shelluh and Moor, was superseded by a conscientious regard to justice, originating from a continual apprehension of dissolution, and that the El khere, as the plague was now called, was a judgment of the Omnipotent on the disobedience of man, and that it behoved every individual to amend his conduct, as a preparation to his departure for paradise.

The expense of labour, at the same time, increased enormously, and never was equality in the human species more conspicuous than at this time: when corn was to be ground, or bread baked, both were performed in the houses of the affluent, and prepared by themselves; for the very few people whom the plague had spared, were insufficient to administer to the wants of the rich and independent, and they were accordingly compelled to work for themselves, performing personally the menial offices of their respective families.

The country being now depopulated, and much of the territory without owners, vast tribes of Arabs emigrated from their abodes in the interior of Sahara, and took possession of the country contiguous to the river Draha, as well as many districts in Suse; and, in short, settling themselves, and pitching their tents wherever they found a fertile country with little or no population.

The symptoms of this plague varied in different patients; the variety of age and constitution gave it a like variety of appearance and character: in some it manifested itself by a sudden and violent shivering, in others by a sudden delirium, succeeded by great and unquenchable thirst. Cold water was eagerly resorted to by the unwary and imprudent, and proved fatal to those who indulged in its momentary relief. Some had one, two, or more buboes, which formed themselves, and became often a large as a walnut in the course of a day; others had a similar number of carbuncles; others had both buboes and carbuncles, which generally appeared in the groin, under the arm, or near the breast. Those who were affected with a shivering, having no buboe, carbuncle, spots, or any other exterior disfiguration, were invariably carried off in less than twenty-four hours, and the body of the deceased became quickly putrified, so that it was indispensably necessary to bury it a few hours after dissolution. I recommended Mr Baldwin's * invaluable remedy of olive oil, applied according to his directions: several Jews, and some Mooselmin, were induced to try it, and I was afterwards visited by many to whom I had recommended it, and had given them written directions in Arabic how to apply it;

* There died, during the whole of the above periods, in Morocco, 50,000; in Fas 65,000; in Mogodor, 4,500; and in Saffy 5,000: in all, 124,500 souls.

* Late British Consul in Egypt.

it; and I do not know any instance of its failing when persevered in, even after the infection had manifested itself.

I have no doubt but the epidemy which made its appearance at Cadiz, and all along the southern shores of Spain, immediately as the plague was subsiding in West Barbary, was the same disorder with the one above described, suffering, after its passage to a Christian country, some variation, originating from the different modes of living, and other circumstances: for nothing can be more opposite than the food, dress, customs and manners, of Mahommedans and Christians, notwithstanding the approximation of Spain to Morocco. We have been credibly informed that it was communicated originally to Spain by two infected persons, who went from Tangier to Estapona, a small village on the opposite shore; who, after eluding the vigilance of the guards, reached Cadiz. We have also been assured, that it was communicated by some infected persons who landed in Spain from a vessel that had loaded produce at L'Araiche in West Barbary. Another account was, that a Spanish privateer, which had occasion to land its crew for the purpose of procuring water in some part of West Barbary, caught the infection from communicating with the natives, and afterwards proceeding to Cadiz, spread it in that town and the adjacent country.

It should be observed, for the information of those who may be desirous of investigating the nature of this extraordinary distemper, that, from its character, and its symptoms, approximating to the peculiar plague, which (according to the before-mentioned Arabic record) ravaged and depopulated West Barbary four centuries since, the Arabs and Moors were of opinion it would subside after the first year, and not appear again the next, as the Egyptian plague does: and agreeably to this opinion, it did not re-appear the second year; neither did St John's day, or that season, affect its virulence; but about that period, there prevails along the coast of West Barbary a trade wind, which, beginning to blow in the month of May, continues throughout the months of June, July, and August, with little intermission. It was apprehended that the influence of this trade wind, added to the superstitious opinion of the plague ceasing on St John's day, would stop, or at least sensibly diminish the mortality: but no such thing happened. the wind did set in, as it invariably does, about St John's day: the disorder, however, increased at that period, rather than diminished. Some persons were of opinion, that the infection maintained its virulence till the last; that the decrease of mortality did not originate from a decrease of the *miasma*, but from a decrease of population, and a consequent want of subjects to prey upon: and this indeed is a plausible idea; but admitting it to be just, how are we to account for the almost invariable fatality of the disorder when at its height, and the comparative innocence of it when on the decline? for then the chance to those who had it was, that they would recover and survive the malady.

The old men seemed to indulge in a superstitious tradition, that when this peculiar kind of epidemy attacks a country, it does not return or continue for three or more years, but disappears altogether (after the first year,) and is followed, the seventh year, by contagious rheums and expectoration, the violence of which lasts from three to seven days, but is not fatal. Whether this opinion be in general founded in truth I cannot determine; but in the spring of the year 1806, which was the seventh year from the appearance of the plague at Fas in 1799, a species of influenza pervaded the whole country; the patient going to bed well, and not rising in the morning, a little phlegm was expectorated, accompanied by a distressing rheum,

or

or cold in the head, with a cough, which quickly reduced those affected to extreme weakness, but was seldom fatal, continuing from three to seven days, with more or less violence, and then gradually disappearing.

During the plague at Mogodor, the European merchants shut themselves up in their respective houses, as is the practice in the Levant: I did not take this precaution, but occasionally rode out to take exercise on horseback. Riding one day out of the town, I met the Governor's brother, who asked me where I was going, when every other European was shut up? "To the garden," I answered. "And are you not aware that the garden, and the adjacent country, is full of (Genii) departed souls, who are busy in smiting with the plague every one they meet?" I could not help smiling, but told him, that I trusted to God only who would not allow any of the Genii to smite me, unless it were his sovereign will, and that if it were, he could effect it without the aid of Genii. On my return to town in the evening, the sandy beach from the town gate to the sanctuary of Seedi Mogodole * was covered with biers. My daily observations convinced me that the epidemy was not caught by approach, unless that approach was accompanied by an inhaling of the breath, or by touching the infected person: I therefore had a separation made across the gallery, inside of my house, between the kitchen and dining parlour, of the width of three feet, which is sufficiently wide to prevent the inhaling the breath of a person. From this partition, or table of separation, I took the dishes, and after dinner returned them to the same place, suffering none of the servants to come near me; and in the office and counting-house, I had a partition made, to prevent the too near approach of any person who might call on business; and this precaution I firmly believe to be all that is necessary, added to that of receiving money thro' vinegar, and taking care not to touch or smell infectious substances.

Fear had an extraordinary effect in disposing the body to receive the infection; and those who were subject thereto invariably caught the malady, which was for the most part fatal.—At the breaking out of the plague at Mogodor, there were two medical men, an Italian and a Frenchman, the latter a man of science, a great botanist, and of an acute discrimination: they however did not remain, but took the first opportunity of leaving the place for Teneriffe, so that the few Europeans had no expectation of any medical assistance except that of the natives. Plaisters of gum amoniacum, and the juice of the leaves of the opuntia, or kernuse ensarrah, *i. e.* prickly pear, were universally applied to the carbuncles, as well as the buboes, which quickly brought them to maturity: many of the people of property took copious drafts of coffee and Peruvian bark. The *Vinaigre de quatre voleurs* was used by many, also camphor, smoking tobacco, or fumigations of gum Sandrac; straw was also burned by some, who were of opinion that any thing which produced abundance of smoke was sufficient to purify the air of pestilential effluvia.

During the existence of the plague, I had been in the chambers of men on their death-bed: I had had Europeans at my table, who were infected, as well as Moors, who actually had buboes on them: I took no other precaution than that of separation, carefully avoiding to touch the hand, or inhale the breath; and notwithstanding what may have been said, I am decidedly of opinion that the plague, at least this peculiar species of it, is not produced by any infectious principle in the atmosphere, but caught solely by touching infected

* A sanctuary a mile south-east of the town of Mogodor, from whence the town receives its name.

infected substances, or inhaling the breath of those who are diseased; and that it must not be confounded with the common plague of Egypt, or Constantinople, being a malady of a much more desperate and destructive kind. It has been said, by persons who have discussed the nature and character of the plague, that the cultivation of a country, the draining of the lands, and other agricultural improvements, tend to eradicate or diminish it; but at the same time, we have seen countries depopulated where there was no morass, or stagnate water, for many days journey, nor even a tree to impede the current of air, or a town, nor any thing but encampments of Arabs, who procured water from wells of a great depth, and inhabited plains so extensive and uniform, that they resemble the sea, and are so similar in appearance after, as well as before sun-rise, that if the eye could abstract itself from the spot immediately surrounding the spectator, it could not be ascertained whether it were sea or land.

Many of the cities and towns of Morocco are visited yearly by malignant epidemics, which the natives call fruit fevers: they originate from their indulgence in fruit, which abounds all over this fertile garden of the world. The fruits deemed most febrile are musk melons, apricots, and all unripe stone fruits. *Alpinus, de Medicina Egyptiorum*, says, "Autumno grassantur febres pestilentiales multae quae subdole invadunt, et saepe medicum et aegrum decipiunt."

Report on the Police of ABERDEEN.

THE Commissioners of Police for this City have just published their annual account of Receipt and Expenditure for the last twelve months, in terms of the act of parliament. It is now fourteen years since they entered into office. The act itself is limited to twenty-one years. The board have added to their annual account for the bye-past year, an extract of the whole receipt and disbursement since the commencement of the act; and have prefixed an explanation of various circumstances connected with their management.—When the commissioners came first into office, in the year 1795, both the lower and higher water-courses were in a state of the deepest depression, the first affording a scanty supply of a few gallons to two wells, and the last sometimes, agreeably to the observation of Mr Blackie, the overseer, as low as ten; but varying, at its highest supply, from seventeen to twenty gallons per minute.—The public wells have since been increased to 3 times their number, from 9 to 27; and the ordinary supply at the same time given to the Infirmary, Gordon's Hospital, and the Poor's Hospital. Water has also been afforded, without any expence to Government, to the Barracks and Barrack Hospital.—There is received at the Broad Street Cistern, by report of the overseer of the wells and water courses, about 120 gallons per minute; and his opinion is, that when the contents of the springs about Fountain Hall, and Mr Harper's field are collected, this may be increased by about forty gallons per minute. But when to this the full supply of rivulet water is added, which the main is capable of receiving and discharging, by means of a filtering machine, the total supply may be nearly doubled. In this city two new streets have also been made, Union Street and King Street: these are supplied with water.—The public lamps are 610.—The average breakage of lamp globes, by wanton mischief and accidents, in the course of the season, is not less than L.60. Fourteen lamps were broken in one night only. A singular fact appears from the annual police accounts, that, from the commencement

mencement of the act till the opening of Union and King Streets, the assessment had risen nearly L.50 a year; but since the period of opening these streets, it has been nearly stationary. This happens from the extensive erections, very convenient for a number of people, on moderete terms, all around, and in the vicinity of the town; and it will invariably occur, whenever there are openings from the centre of any large town into the neighbouring country.

From June 1795, *to March* 1809.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
For assessment, .	14,097	5	6
For dung, ...	2,485	16	5
Due on police bonds,	1,400	0	0
Due commercial bank,	1,631	14	7
Balance late treasurer,	17	3	10½
Total	19,632	0	4½

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Expence of obtaining police act, . .	690	2	6
Repairing and paving streets, . . .	4,054	12	4
Street lamps, . .	5,815	19	2½
Wells and water course	2,182	12	2
Supply of water by new cast-iron main, .	2,087	14	7
Sundries, interest, .	1,559	15	11½
Ditto, salaries, . .	1,600	15	7
Powder magazine,	325	5	4½
Ground taken to widen streets, . .	459	19	7
Charges, ...	807	4	2
Balance	17	18	11
	L.19,632	0	4½

Floating debt, 24 April, is L.2,160.

Views of the present State of FRANCE.

(*From authentic information.*)

CONSCRIPTION.

THIS is certainly the first in magnitude of the misfortunes under which France groans. A fresh conscription is daily expected. In the mean time, young men, who have already furnished substitutes, are compelled to march, in violation of all good faith.

To avoid its rigour in the first instance, is next to impossible: but conscripts desert in bands, from the army to the interior, whenever opportunity offers, particularly from the army of Spain. The Pyrenean mountains, and the *Landes*, at this time swarm with young men of this description, who prefer living as outlaws, till chance affords a possibility of re-entering their country unnoticed. To such extremity of wretchedness can men be reduced by despotism, that natural infirmities are *improved*, to the standard fixed by the law, as security against conscription; and among other instances, we know of weakness of sight being purposely matured into *purblindness*, by the gradual and constant use of magnifying glasses of high powers. These repeated drafts on the most precious part of the population of the country, have been already severely felt in various branches of its political economy; and have perhaps contributed to the depreciation of landed property. This we shall next notice.

LANDED PROPERTY,

From a variety of causes, such as the want of a market, and of capital, and from the weight of taxes, is now reduced to *one third of the value* it had during the short peace of Amiens, both in the price it fetches, and in the value of its produce. The measure of corn, which at that time was sold for twenty-four livres, hardly finds a buyer now at ten livres; although no augmentation has taken place in the quantity produced. As to the proprietors of vineyards, especially in the south, their situation is truly deplorable. Not one crop since 1802 has paid even the expence of cultivation; and

and it is thought hardly possible, that the present owners can keep their estates much above two years longer. It may be recollected, indeed, that Buonaparte tendered them a loan of three millions of livres; but how far this has relieved their distresses may be deduced from the following circumstances: The money costs them *eight per cent.*; their wines are pledged for the payment, are taken from under their management, and are lodged in the government warehouses, where they are mostly spoiled from mismanagement; they are then sold by government's agents for what they can fetch. The produce of the following year, and afterwards the land itself, are answerable for any deficiency. To us, these appear intolerable hardships, and they are felt to be really so by the individuals: yet they form but a part of the plan Buonaparte pursues, although attended by the ruin of thousands. By the cheapness of corn, he finds no difficulty in supplying his numerous armies; and the immediate fear of scarcity, the only probable cause of insurrection among the people, is completely removed. As to the distresses of the ancient land-owners, they afford him an additional guarantee of his power, by throwing the landed property into the hands of the upstarts of the revolution, who are naturally devoted to his fortunes; and who, by the low prices, are induced to make considerable purchases.

TAXES: CADASTRE.

The landed property, though so much reduced in value, is, nevertheless, burthened with a direct tax of one sixth part of the supposed revenue; this of course is paid, whether or no any revenue has been received; and it is at present, in most instances, a tax on landed capital. It is even expected, that this proportion will be considerably augmented when the Cadastre is completed. The Cadastre is an invention of the political sect known in France under the name of Economists: it is a survey, by measurement, of the whole surface of the country; fixing the boundaries of property, and specifying the nature of each plot of ground: in short, it is our Doomsday Book perfected. Considerable progress has been made in this immense work, which is intended as a guide to the land tax, and in some districts, where it is actually completed, lands have been rated according to the value they had in 1789; that is to say, three times their present value.

Besides this, indirect taxes have been augmented, both in the amount of duty laid on, and in the number of objects subjected to taxation. In fact, few articles have escaped it. The Gabelle, or salt duty, one of the great grievances complained of at the beginning of the revolution, which was then only partial, has been extended thro'out France, to its full amount. The augmentation of turnpike duty, the establishment of a toll on all boats of any size, plying up and down navigable rivers, the augmentation of the duties paid on country produce, on its introduction into towns, (the only markets,) have tended further to depreciate agriculture, by impeding the circulation of its produce. But, by all these means, the French government raises an immense revenue: the vast number of people employed in collecting it, insures so many partisans, at least outwardly. In the general wreck of fortunes, these places are eagerly sought by men who regret better days, and who have now no other dependence.

COMMERCE.

Is here mentioned, *pro memoria*; it is reduced to dealings with the government, and to some bold adventures, mostly by shares in the East and West India trades, and in privateering.—Even internal commerce is at a stand, from the bustle of war, the requisitions of beasts of draught, and carts for the armies; the state of the roads,

and

and the various duties on land and water carriage. Notwithstanding the scarcity of colonial produce, its price has lately been reduced, owing to the want of demand, occasioned by actual penury. Refined sugars sell now for five livres a pound; brown, of inferior quality, for 55 sous. As a succedaneum for that article, in some of the wine districts, they make a kind of syrup, by boiling down the unfermented juice of the sweet grape; and this sells as high as twenty sous a bottle. The root of the wild endive, notwithstanding its bitterness, furnishes a substitute for coffee; the bark of the horse-chesnut tree replaces the Peruvian bark, &c. &c. Nor let our readers start at these undoubted facts; the remembrance of Robespierre's reign will reconcile the French to any thing short of actual starvation.—Those who have still some capital left, employ it in the ways we have already noticed; or in *Monts de Piete*, which are extensive pawnbrokers' shops, authorised by government, in all large towns; in which money brings twenty per cent. at least; all other kinds of money-lending are completely at an end. The discount of bills is a mere matter of accommodation, confined to a very few monied men, and the rate is accordingly very low; generally below five per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

Our information on this subject is not so complete as we could have wished; yet from a variety of accounts, we are led to believe, that this branch of French national resources suffers less than any other, if their former state be taken into consideration. This is owing principally to their supply of the home market, which French manufactures have exclusively to themselves; hence their produce always finds a ready sale, whatever may be its quality. Neither has the want of the principal raw materials been so severely felt as many have supposed.—Substitutes have been easily found for the dyeing drugs; and the privation of cotton has been but momentary.—Extensive plantations of herbaceous cotton have succeeded extremely well in Italy, and especially in the kingdom of Naples: although the want of seed has somewhat checked their extent. These plantations are under the management of Frenchmen, who receive every kind of encouragement: the cotton is bought beforehand by the principal French manufacturers; the staple is even finer than was expected, and spins to No. 150. Yet manufactured goods of every kind are enormously dear; the necessities of the population, though lessened by misery, are but scantily supplied; nor need we fear the rivalship of those manufacturers, while they labour under their present want of capital, and are liable to the drafts of the conscription. They now vegetate on a hot-bed, with a kind of luxuriance rendered conspicuous by the surrounding desolation, but they could not stand for one instant the rough blast of a free trade.

EMIGRATION.

Nothing can more strongly prove the state of France, than the eagerness with which people of the present middling class seize the opportunity of leaving it. Bourdeaux now hardly reckons fifty thousand inhabitants instead of double that number: many, no doubt, have retired to the cheaper and more interior parts of the country, to be enabled to live, but, at the first news of the partial raising of the embargo, people gathering the wrecks of their fortunes have in all sea-ports applied for passports, which are not refused, except to young men liable to the conscription. They principally go to America; the only country now free from the scourge of war. A single American vessel, the *Hope*, a few days after its arrivel in the Garonne, had collected upwards of forty passengers: half of them were women.—*Literary Panorama.*

Establish-

Establishment of the LIVERPOOL *Botanic Garden.*

Extracted from an Introduction to a Catalogue of Plants belonging to it, just published.

THE Liverpool Botanic Garden was established by public subcription, in the year 1800, and opened in 1803. About ten statute acres of land were purchased at a convenient distance from the town, and rather more than one half of them have been appropriated to the garden. Two lodges have been built for the residence of the Curator, a committee room, and other purposes; and the whole is enclosed with a substantial stone wall. The remaining land is sold; and such has been the rapid, and perhaps unprecedented advance in the value of property in the vicinity of Liverpool, that the sale of the half has nearly repaid the purchase of the whole. The land is held by a renewable lease, under the Corporation of Liverpool, who, with the same distinguished liberality and generosity, with which they have encouraged any proposal for the improvement or ornament of the town, have made a free grant to the Proprietors of the reversionary interest of the garden and buildings, "so long as the same shall remain appropriated to the purposes of the present institution."

The disposition of the garden was suggested by William Roscoe, Esq. to whose zeal and active exertion in the dissemination of science, the encouragement of the fine arts, the general improvement of the mind, and cultivation of those talents which give dignity to character and happiness to life, this Institution owes its existence. The large Conservatory is an elegant and spacious range of buildings, 240 feet long, and in the centre 24 feet high; it is divided into five distinct compartments, heated to different degrees of temperature, adapted to the preservation of plants from every part of the world. There is also a small Conservatory, with bark pits, and an aquarium, of dimensions sufficient to contain, at least, one specimen of every rare and tender aquatic; and a large compartment, with small frames and wooden covers, hath lately been appropriated for the preservation of such herbaceous plants as are too tender to endure the severity of our winter. When the funds of the Institution shall be adequate to the expense, it is intended to add a library, of works of Natural History, with an apartment for the preservation of collections of specimens of dried plants; of which the Proprietors are already in the possession of about 3000, collected by the late Dr. Forster, in his voyages to the South Seas, with large and valuable contributions from his friends and correspondents

The situation of the garden is peculiarly favourable, being so near a large sea-port town, from which the communication is direct and frequent to the most remote parts of the earth; and the merchants and masters of vessels are entitled to the thanks of the Proprietors, for their numerous and valuable presents of plants and seeds to the Botanic Garden. They wish also gratefully to acknowledge their obligations to the several Proprietors of private collections; to some of the most eminent cultivators of plants for sale; to many gentlemen who have favoured them with the most rare indigenous plants of Great Britain, discovered in their botanical excursions; to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin; and to the superintendant of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, for their several valuable additions to their present collection.

To the perseverence, assiduity, and zeal of the Curator, Mr John Shepherd, the Proprietors owe the greatest and most valuable part of their plants: to whose knowledge, accuracy, and industry in the discharge of the several,

ral duties of his office, the garden affords the most ample testimony; and they are happy in paying this public tribute so justly due to his meritorious services.

In the ornamental part of this garden, where the plants grow promiscuously, a legible large label is affixed to every plant, with the initial letter of the general division to which it belongs, and a number corresponding with the number in the Catalogue under the same division, where in the same line will be found the Latin and English name of the plant, with its class, order, &c. With this Catalogue, as a manual, a visitor, without the trouble of inquiry, may discover the name and family of any plant in the garden.

In the first establishment of this Institution, the number of shares was limited to 300; it was afterwards extended to 375; but the funds proving inadequate to the necessary expenditure of the garden, and a very considerable debt having been contracted for the expense of building the conservatories; upon the report of the Committee at the general meeting of the Proprietors, in May 1807, they unanimously resolved further to encrease the number of shares to 450, by a subscription of the Proprietors only, which subscription was filled up in a very few days; and it is now confidently hoped, that by a liquidation of debt, and a great increase of annual income, the plans that have been suggested for the improvement of the garden will be fully completed, and the permanency of the Institution effectually secured.

Liverpool, 1808.

On Cruelty to Animals.

"Thou shalt not kill."

WITH all the boasted superiority of his nature, a disposition to cruelty is a leading feature in the character of man, and obscures the lustre of all his attainments. This, neither law can restrain, nor reason altogether subdue. To possess and to torment the inferior animals, are the favourite pursuit of the child and the boy, and, dignified with the name of Sportsman, the philosopher delights in their destruction.

Upon what principle shall we explain this detestable propensity, and in what manner shall we moderate its effects?

Something may no doubt be ascribed to the early influence of example and the natural desire in man, to gain, by the exertion of his ingenuity, the possession of what appears to be placed beyond his reach. This consideration may palliate a thoughtless deviation, but it never can sanction indiscriminate murder. Is that mind really humane which can, without remorse, deprive useless and innocent birds of their lives?—The unoffending victims of our barbarity derive their existence from the same great source as we do ourselves, and their organization renders them keenly alive both to pleasure and to pain. They too have their attachments, and their domestic concerns, and we know well how deeply these relations interest us. Upon what principle then do we assume the right of destroying them? It is true, the various beings which inhabit this earth mutually prey on each other, and man, from the great superiority of his intellectual faculties, has a controlling influence over them all. But even he has no claim on their liberties beyond the calls of necessity. Every stretch of power which exceeds these prescribed limits, is an infringement of the laws of eternal justice, and can never be pleasing in the sight of that Being, without whose knowledge not even "a sparrow can fall to the ground."

We may deplore the atrocities of the powerful, and frame laws to enforce tenderness in our treatment of horses, but these are but points in the circle,

circle, and affect not the heart from which the whole springs. Nero was a mild citizen, and Bonaparte was esteemed for the playfulness of his disposition.—Let us learn to practise the great moral precept, to do as we would be done by.—Let us sow early "in the breast the seeds of benevolence, and the produce thereof shall be charity and love." Z.

Account of VICTOR HUGUES, *late Commissioner of* CAYENNE. *By* PITON.

VICTOR HUGUES, born at Marseilles, in France, is about the middle age and size, rather inclining to be fat; his whole appearance is so expressive, that his most intimate and best friends cannot accost him without fear; his round head is covered with short thick black hair, which stands in all directions, like the serpents of Eumenides; in passion, which is habitual to him, his large thick lips, the seat of ill-humour, make you not wish that he should open them to speak; his forehead, covered with wrinkles, raises or lowers his heavy eye-brows upon his large hollow black eyes.—His character is an incomprehensible mixture of good and evil. He is brave, but a liar to excess; cruel, yet feeling; politic, inconsistent, and indiscreet; rash, but pusillanimous; despotic and cringing; ambitious and crafty, sometimes loyal: his heart brings no one affection to maturity; he carries every thing to excess; although objects strike upon his soul like lightning, yet they leave a strong, marked, terrible impression; he recognises merit, even at the very moment when he oppresses it; he destroys a feeble enemy; he respects, nay, fears, a courageous adversary, even though he triumphs over him: vengeance has raised him many enemies; he easily foresees, and provides for emergencies; ambition, avarice, the thirst of power, tarnish his virtues, influence all his thoughts, and identify themselves with his very existence; he loves nothing, wishes for nothing, toils for nothing, but gold; he sets so high a value on this metal, though he already has abundance, that he would wish the very air he breathes, the nourishment he takes, and the friends who visit him, were all composed of gold: the small portions he has scattered at Cayenne, are like the acts of generosity of the Parnai, or of Mithridates, scattering gold upon the plains of Cisica, to dazzle and retard the conqueror. These great and varying passions are sustained by an indefatigable ardour; a never-ceasing activity, by enlightened views, and means always certain, whatsoever they may be. Neither guilt nor virtue hinder him from employing both one and the other to serve his purpose, though he well knows the difference between them. Ever fearful of delay, he always lays hold of the first favourable means which offer: he appears to honour atheism, which, however, he only professes outwardly.

He has a strong, sound judgement; a most retentive memory; he is a good practical seaman; a severe administrator; an equitable and enlightened judge, when he only listens to his conscience and his understanding; an excellent man in any crisis of danger and of difficulty, when no great management is required. The inhabitants of Guadaloupe and Rochefontain reproach him with abuses of power, and revolutionary excesses, at which decency and humanity shudder; but the English (and I have been a witness to it) give the highest credit to his tactics and bravery.

From a cabin-boy Hugues became a pilot, and afterwards a baker, at St Domingo. At the first insurrection of that colony he went over to France, and was elected a member of the Popular Society, and of the Revolutionary Tribunal at Rochefort; got himself

self appointed Agent to Guadaloupe; re-took that Island from the English, and, in all the Antilles, acquired the esteem of that people, and the execration of the colonists. The stormy and unsettled times, amid which he lived, have completely revolutionized his spirit, and a life of peace and tranquillity is to him a sort of anticipated death.

His very name was dreaded through the colony; his arrival was looked upon as the coming of a wild beast; the sounds of joy gave place to those of terror and dismay. He was so well convinced of the odium which attended him, that when he was appointed to the command of Cayenne, he got a letter of recommendation from *Jeanette*, who succeeded him at Guadaloupe, of which, on his arrival, he caused copies to be circulated in every district.—The following is a copy of it:—

"Worthy Inhabitants of Cayenne, lay aside your fears. I know that Citizen Hugues appears terrible in your eyes; but he will restore happiness to your colony; he asks no more of Fortune: he will cause you, by his clemency, to forget the miseries which Guadaloupe experienced under his government. It will be his chief ambition to deserve your confidence and esteem."

Most people took this letter for a piece of sarcastic irony, and very few indeed gave credit to it.

His policy began to manifest itself on his arrival. He permitted the banished Deputies to visit the island of Cayenne, with proper passports—which never had been done by former agents. He even visited their hospital. The government, he said, had ordered him to treat them with attention. He praised those inhabitants who had done acts of kindness to them. He wished, he said, to restore peace and order. He made no change in the system of police, as left by *Burnel*; because the Consular Government had only appointed him provisionally.—He paid off the debts of the colony, and corrected the errors of his predecessor. He gave balls and splendid entertainments. The troops which had disembarked along with him were a mixture of deserters from all nations—men ready to undertake any thing, if the thermometer of politics should again descend to anarchy.—Whenever prizes were brought in, he caused their produce to be shared most equitably. He put the black soldiers on the same footing as the white; new-modelled their discipline, and brought them to perfection: yet, notwithstanding all this, for the first six months he could gain no friends; he had even the precaution to get himself praised in some of the Paris journals, that the colonists might see how he was respected in France.

It would appear difficult to reconcile the rigorous measures he adopted with the good he has done to the colony; and still less, with the praises which certain journals bestow upon him. He revived trade and commerce, by making himself a merchant. He opened, in his own name, a mercantile concern, in which he sometimes figured as a merchant, and sometimes as an agent, to set what value he thought proper on the different articles.

In the course of his long residence at Guadaloupe, he has amassed a considerable fortune. Some say he is not worth less than eighty, or a hundred thousand pounds sterl. most of which, it is said, he has well secured in America; dreading, perhaps, that were he to place it in France, some pretext would soon be found to make him disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth.

Yet, in spite of his activity, he has experienced several losses. Famine visited the colony no less than three times during his agency. He was never disconcerted: he caused the police to be observed with the utmost severity, and kept the negroes in subjection, more by the terror of his name, than by his proclamations.

Ac-

Account of the Rise and Progress of the WAHABEE *Power.*

(*From Lord Valentia's Travels.* 3 *vols.* 4*to.* *London* 1809.)

IT is now above forty years since a new sect started up in Arabia, which has rapidly increased, and is likely to cause a greater change, in the political situation of that country, than any event since the time of Mohammed. Abdul Waheb, a private individual, born, according to Niebuhr, in El Aiane, a town of the district of Daraie, in the province of Nedjed-el-Ared, has given his name to his followers, who are from him called Wahabee. This extraordinary man for many years studied the sciences in Arabia; and, after travelling through Persia, and residing for some time at Basra, returned to his native country, and proclaimed himself the reformer of the Mussulmaun religion. The province of Nedjed was at this time divided into a multitude of smaller tribes, each governed by its own Sheik. To these, Abdul Waheb pointed out the abuses which had crept into the Mussulmaun religion, particularly the worshipping of saints, and the use of spirituous liquors and other exhilarating articles. He reprobated the doctrine of the two sects of the Sunnis, with respect to the denying that the Koran was either created, or existing from all eternity, but admitting that it was inspired by God, as a guide for the conduct of mankind. However, as the greater part of the Sheiks were Sunnis, he conciliated them, by acknowledging the authority of the sayings of Mohammed. My good friend the Hadje Abdallah, who was avowedly a Wahabee, and was in Mecca at the time it was taken by Suud, gave me their profession of faith, which is as follows:—

"There is only one God. He is God; and Mohammed is his Prophet. Act according to the Koran, and the sayings of Mohammed. It is unnecessary for you to pray for the blessing of God on the Prophet, oftener than once in your life. You are not to invoke the Prophet to intercede with God in your behalf, for his intercession will be of no avail. At the day of judgement it will avail you. Do not call on the Prophet; call on God alone."

These doctrines rapidly spread among the different tribes, whose power was nearly equal, and tended gradually to the recognition of a supremely controlling power in the person of the reformer; which completely destroyed the former balance of power, and gave to Abdul Waheb a preponderating influence in the north-east part of Arabia. The Sheiks, who did not acknowledge either his spiritual or temporal power, at length united against him, and under the command of the Sheik of Lachsa, who was alarmed for his own safety, attacked him in his native city. Abdul Waheb defended himself successfully on this occasion; and on another, when his enemies marched against him with four thousand men. Abdul Waheb from this time gradually extended his territories, and his faith. Sheik Mekrami, of Nedjeran, was one of his most powerful followers, and according to the conjecture of Mr Niebuhr, contributed greatly to his prosperity: a circumstance that was confirmed by Hadje Abdallah, who met the Sheik twenty-seven years ago at Mecca, and had much conversation with him.

Abdul Waheb was too able a man to leave neglected any means of increasing the activity of his followers: following, therefore, the example of Mohammed, and fully aware of the influence which self-interest has over the human mind, he added to the inducements of religious zeal, the temptation of plunder, by declaring, that all the property belonging to those who were unconverted, was unholy, and to be confiscated for the use of their conquerors. Numbers, therefore,

fore, to save their property, professed themselves Wahabee before he marched against them, and immediately began to attack their neighbours, in order to oblige them to change their religion, and give up their property.—By these means Abdul Waheb secured to himself the supreme power over the whole province of Nedjed; while, by his most powerful servant, Sheik Mekrami, he carried his hostilities into Yemen. On his death, he was peaceably succeeded in his spiritual and temporal power by his son Abduluziz.

I have not been able to learn the date of Abduluziz's accession, but he reigned till May 1803, when he was assassinated, while at prayers in a mosque at Darail, his capital, by an Arab, whose daughter he had forcibly carried away from her home many years before. The Arab immediately sold all his property, and with a patient perseverance followed the footsteps of his oppressor, whom, at length, though his spiritual and temporal sovereign, he sacrificed to his private revenge.

During the reign of Abduluziz, the religion of his father was extended over the greater part of the peninsula of Arabia, either by the arms of his son Suud, or by his followers. Many Arab tribes of the Great Desert also recognised him as their religious head; and even in temporal concerns, indirectly admitted his authority, by remitting him a proportion of their plunder, for charitable purposes, when they took possession of the celebrated burying place of Hossein at Arbela, and, according to their invariable practice, destroyed his magnificent tomb, so highly venerated by the Persians, and the other followers of Ali.

The Sheriffe of Abou Arish had, as I have formely mentioned, been appointed by the Imaum of Sana, Dola of Loheia, where he soon became independent. The different Sheiks, who held many of the districts of Yemen under a kind of feudal tenure, which admitted the right of the soil to be in the Imaum, but who hardly paid him any thing for it, were encouraged by the success of the Sheriffe of Abou Arish, and threw off even the appearance of obedience. The Imaum was too weak to conquer them; but they had a more powerful opponent in the Wahabee, who soon reduced the Sheriffe of Abou Arish to obedience, and to the necessity of adopting their religion, plundered him of his whole property, and then told him to go and indemnify himself in Yemen. He followed their advice, or rather orders; and recognising Suud as his sovereign, carried devastation, in his name, to the gates of Mocha. Beit-al-Fakih, and the greater proportion of the coffee country, are his, and Hodeida alone prevents him from securing the Tehama from Loheia to the straits of Bab-el-mandeb. Altho' this place remain to the Imaum as a possession, it is useless; since the Dola was obliged to burn the town, to prevent the houses from being occupied in the attack on the forts. In the latter his soldiers remained perfectly safe, as the Wahabee had no cannon; but he will probably soon be obliged to embark, and fly to Mocha in search of food, when Mocha itself must expect to be attacked.

Mecca and Medina have been so long recognized as the two principal cities of Arabia, that the Wahabee, who aspired to the sovereignty of the whole country, were particularly anxious to secure them. Galib, the present Sheriffe, is a monster of iniquity, having scrupled no means to accumulate treasure, and having poisoned two Pachas, and a young prince of the Maladives, who came in a vessel of his own to Jidda on his way to Mecca. He was of course unpopular, and his subjects by no means inclined to defend him. Even his brother-in-law Mozeife, had so little confidence in him, that on being sent on a mission

to Daraie, he quitted his own party, and became a Wahabee. Abduluziz, conceiving this a good opportunity to attack the holy cities, early in January 1803, intrusted Mozeifé with the command of twelve thousand men, who fought several battles with his brother-in-law, and constantly defeated him. In February of the same year he laid siege to Tayif.

Galib, who had here his finest palaces, and most flourishing gardens, hastened to its relief, and defended it for several days, till his nephew Abdullah secretly retired in the night to Mecca, when, conscious of the detestation in which he was held by his subjects, and dreading lest they should place Abdullah in his stead, he abandoned Tayif, having set his palaces on fire. Mozeifé immediately entered, and his followers commenced their usual devastations. Eight hundred males were put to the sword, but the harems were respected. Many houses were burned, and the whole were plundered, but the treasure of the Sheriffe had been conveyed to Mecca with his wives and followers. All the holy tombs were destroyed, and among them that of Abdullah Ebn Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet, an edifice celebrated throughout Arabia for its pre-eminent beauty and sanctity. The grave itself, and the stone which covered it, were not disturbed. Mozeifé, as a reward for his treachery, was appointed Governor. Abduluziz had no intention that Mecca, Medina, and their sea ports of Jidda and Yambo, should be held by any descendant of the Prophet as a viceroy under him; he therefore sent his eldest son Suud to command the victorious army at Tayif, which marched so unexpectedly against Mecca, on the 26 April 1803, that the Sheriffe, panic-struck, determined to retire, with all his treasures, to Jidda. He effected this in the night, leaving his brother to make the best terms he could with the enemy. On the following day Mecca, for the first time since Mahommed entered it in 629, was obliged to submit to a hostile invader, who, however, strictly conformed to the terms of capitulation, and neither plundered nor injured the inhabitants. The religious prejudices of the Wahabee were greatly offended by above eighty splendid tombs, which covered the remains of the descendants of Mahommed, and formed the great ornament of Mecca. These were levelled with the ground, as was also the monument of the venerable and respected wife of the prophet, Kadija. The coffee-houses next felt the desolating zeal of the reformers. The hookahs were piled in a heap, and burned; and the use of tobacco and coffee prohibited under severe penalties. The holy places were plundered of their valuable articles, but the Caaba remained uninjured. The Wahabee have asserted, that the veneration paid to the black stone was idolatrous; and disapproved of the ceremonies practised by the pilgrims at the stone of Abraham, which is placed near the well of Zemzem, and is supposed to have on it the mark of the Patriarch's foot, formed while he stood there to build the Caaba. Into this mark the water is poured from the well for the pilgrims to drink.—Suud seems to have justly estimated the benefits which Mecca enjoyed from the annual influx of pilgrims; he therefore acted with moderation, and confirmed the Cadi whom the Grand Seignior had appointed. He also wrote to him the following letter:—

SUUD TO SELIM.

"I entered Mecca on the 4th day of Moharam, in the 1218th year of the Hejira. I kept peace towards the inhabitants. I destroyed all the tombs which they idolatrously worshipped. abolished the levying of all customs above two and a half per cent. I confirmed the Cadi whom you had appointed to govern in the place agreeably

agreeably to the commands of Mohammed. I desire that, in the ensuing years, you will give orders to the Pachas of Shaum, Syria, Misr, and Egypt, not to come accompanied by the Mahamel *, trumpets, and drums, into Mecca and Medina. For why? religion is not profited by these things. Peace be between us, and may the blessing of God be unto you! Dated on the 10th day of Moharem." This answers to our third of May.

On the 11th of May, Suud marched against Jidda; but the delay at Mecca had given time to the Sheriffe to prepare for his reception, by bringing on shore all the cannon from the vessels in the harbour, and planting them on the walls. An attempt was made by the Wahabee to storm the town, but it failed: Suud, however, contrived to cut off all supplies, even of water; in consequence of which, numbers perished by thirst, in the nine days that the blockade continued; and at length the Sheriffe was forced by the inhabitants to offer a sum of money to Suud, on condition of his abandoning the siege. The arrangements were actually made for the payment of a lac and thirty thousand dollars, when the intelligence arrived of the death of Abduluziz, which induced Suud to return instantly to Daraie, lest any rival should dispute the succession. Jidda was thus saved, and even Mecca fell again under the control of the Sheriffe; but Tayif, the most lovely spot in Arabia, a spot so unlike the surrounding country, that the Arabs believe it to have been a part of Syria, detached and dropped during the general deluge, still remained in the hands of Mozeifé

In 1804, Medina, with its treasure, which had accumulated for ages by the donations of the faithful, became a prey to the Wahabee: and the tomb of the Prophet shared the fate of those of his descendants. Jidda was again attacked, but without success, as the Sheriffe had received supplies from Egypt. Yambo fell, but was retaken on the sea side. The Pacha of Syria forced his way through the undisciplined troops of Suud, and the usual ceremonies were performed by the Faithful at the holy Caaba, probably for the last time; for the numerous hordes of the Wahabee now cover the Desart with their flying squadrons, and render a passage too dangerous to be attempted.

The Johassen Arabs, who acknowledge the religious supremacy of Suud, have occasionally entered the Red Sea, and should they obey his call, and appear with their powerful naval force before Jidda, resistance would be unavailing, and the descendants of the Prophet would cease to reign in Arabia. The Imaum of Muscat has perished in battle, and his son is said to be under the controul of a Wahabee guardian. Yemen has no natural means of resisting the vast power of her opponent, and must sink under the imbecility of her government. In the vast peninsula of Arabia, the little state of Aden alone offers any rational means of resistance to the power of the Wahabee, by the wisdom of her sovereign, and the bravery of his little army. Gratitude calls upon the British to prevent his ruin; for to them he has ever been an attached and useful ally. During the expedition to the Red Sea, his port was open to them; and, on General Murray's quitting Perim, the British were, with an unbounded confidence, admitted within his walls. On the appearance of the Johassen fleet in his harbour, in 1801, while a large Surat vessel was lying there, he sent his soldiers on board to protect her from the pirates, and obliged them to put to sea, without receiving any supplies, though they offered him the half of the plunder they had already made, if he would permit them to remain. These repeated acts of friendship now call for a return, which

* The richly ornamented covering for the Caaba.

which it is perfectly in the British power to afford.

The Wahabee, conscious of their want of arms and ammunition, and fully convinced of the benefit they would receive from a trade being opened between India and their ports, have made repeated offers to the Bombay government, of granting immunities and exclusive privileges to the British merchants, if they would establish a factory at Loheia; they would therefore willingly comply with any request in favour of the Sultaun of Aden, as an ally of the British, and would, with little regret, give up an attack on a power, whom they have hitherto found capable of resisting them.

No answer has as yet been given to the applications of the Wahabee; and the Bombay government behold, without concern, a revolution, which is again connecting the disunited Arabs under one supreme master. It is a circumstance well worthy of remark, that this has, for the first time since the death of Ali, occurred at a moment, when the surrounding kingdoms of Asia and Africa are sunk into the same state of imbecility and distraction to which they were reduced under the Romans, when the dissolute and lukewarm Christians were obliged to yield to the ardent and zealous followers of Mohammed.

Low as the power of the Turkish empire is now fallen, I do not expect that the Wahabee will completely prevail against it, unless, by a communication with Europeans, they obtain supplies of arms and ammunition, and, with them, learn a proportion of European discipline. I consider Arabia, however, as lost for ever to the Sultaun; and, consequently, that he has ceased to be the head of the Mussulmaun religion. The order of Mohammed, that his followers should, once in their lives, visit Mecca, can no longer be performed. The sacred city has heard the din of hostile arms, and is in possession of a Prince who denies to Mohammed that veneration which he has received for twelve hundred years. His descendants will soon cease to reign; and although the Koran may be revered for a longer period throughout a portion of Asia, the mighty fabric of Islamism must be considered as having passed away, from the moment that Suud entered Mecca on the 27th of April 1803.

Account of the Caves of CARLI *and* KENNARI, *near* BARBARY.

(*From the same*)

October 24. 1804. IN order to visit the caves of CARLI to more advantage, we had the tents pitched at the foot of the hill which contains these interesting antiquities. It is nearly opposite to the fort of Low Ghur, distant about four miles directly across the vale. The chain of hills here runs nearly east and west, but this protrudes from them at right angles. The chief cave fronts due west. There are also a few in a bluff point at the southern extremity, the entrances to which are visible from the bottom. The whole road was covered with small agates, of which I collected a few. It was a long stage, and I did not reach the ground till eleven. The Killadar of Esapoor paid me a visit, and informed me that he had received orders to shew me the fort of Low Ghur. In the evening, Hurry Punt Bow, deputy to Cundeh Row Rastieh, Ser Soobah of the Cokan, who was on his road to the country below the Gauts, came also to wait on me, and brought presents of fruit, &c. Cundeh Row, being supreme head of Low Ghur, Esapoor, and most other forts in the country, had sent Hurry Punt to represent him, and receive my visit.—He was a fine old man with a white beard,

beard, and smiling countenance. I gave him notice of my intention to be there on the 26th, to breakfast, and desired guides to be sent.

October 25. Breakfast was sent up to the caves, and we went there before the sun became hot. The ascent was steep, but rendered easy by steps which had been cut in the rock.—The whole brow of the hill was covered with jungle, which concealed the caves till we came to an open space of about one hundred feet, which had been levelled by the cutting away of the sloping hill, till a perpendicular surface of about 50 feet had been found in the solid rock. Here a line of caverns had been excavated, the principal of which struck me with the greatest astonishment, from its size and the peculiarity of its form. It consisted of a vestibule of an oblong square shape, divided from the temple itself, which was arched, and supported by pillars. The length of the whole is one hundred and twenty-six feet, the breadth forty-six feet. No figures of any deities are to be found within the pagoda, but the walls of the vestibule are covered with carvings in alto-relievo, of elephants, of human figures of both sexes, and of Boodh, who is represented in some places as sitting cross-legged, with his hands in the posture common among the Cingalese; in others he is erect, but in all, he is attended by figures in the act of adoration, and in one place two figures standing on the lotus, are fanning him with chouries, while two others are suspending a rich crown over his head. I think, therefore, that it is beyond dispute that the whole was dedicated to Boodh.—The detail of the different ornaments and figures, with drawings of them, I sent to the Bombay Literary Society, in whose works they will appear, it is therefore, unnecessary to repeat them here. The inscriptions are numerous in different parts, and all are in the same unknown character which is found at the seven pagodas, and is described in the fifth volume of the Asiatic Researches. We copied all that we could discover, and chalked over the letters, for the benefit of any traveller that might come after us.—There may be others concealed under the coat of Chunam, which still covers a great part of the wall; where it is broken off, the marks of the chissel are perfectly visible.

The ribs on the roof are of wood, and are very difficult to be accounted for. They cannot be supposed to be of an equal age with the excavation, yet who would have been at the expense of replacing them? The followers of Boodh no longer worship here: the country is in possession of their great enemies, the Brahmins, and the pagoda itself is considered as haunted by evil spirits, in defiance of the vicinity of the holy goddess Bowannie; so much so, that the native draftsman who drew the cave at Ellora for Sir Charles Mallet, could not be induced to accompany us by any persuasion of Colonel Close, declaring that if he did, the evil spirit would injure him.

Without the vestibule stands a pillar twenty-four feet high and eight feet in diameter, on which is a single line in the unknown characters. On the capital are four lions, much resembling the Chinese. Opposite to it was another pillar, but it was removed about forty years ago, to make room for the insignificant temple of Bowannie, which now occupies its place.

A line of caves extends from about one hundred and fifty yards to the north of the great one. These are all flat-roofed, of a square form, and appear to have been destined for the attendants on the pagoda. In the last is a figure of Boodh, and in another is an inscription. They evidently were never finished.

A veil, at present, is suspended over the relative antiquity of the Boodhists and the Brahmins, which may possibly be hereafter removed; but these

hopes

hopes are lessened by the recollection, that all the learning that has yet been found in India, has been in the possession of the Brahmins, who seem to have completely triumphed over their rivals, the Boodhists, who profanely gave precedence to the Royal Cast, above the holy race of the priesthood.

November 23. Early in the morning we departed for the Caves of KENNARI, the most important in the island, [of Selsette,] and formed out of a high knowl, in the middle of the range of hills which divides the island nearly into two equal parts. I soon found, that, limited as I was for time, it would be impossible to investigate the whole of the caves. I therefore gave my chief attention to the great cavern, which resembles the one at Carli, in being oblong, and having a coved roof, though it is inferior to it in size, in elegance of design, and in beauty of execution. It has the same singular building at the upper end, and the vestibule is equally adorned with figures. Its peculiar ornaments are two gigantic figures of Boodh, nearly twenty feet high, each filling one side of the vestibule. They are exactly alike, and are in perfect preservation, in consequence of their having been christened and painted red by the Portuguese, who left them as an appendage to a Christian church, for such this temple of Boodh became under their transforming hands. I have given a view of the front of the temple, and an etching of the gigantic figure of the presiding deity, whose image, in all the unusual attitudes, embellishes several other parts of the vestibule; and one in particular is ornamented with the conical cap worn by the Chinese Fo. The entrance, on which there are several inscriptions in the unknown character, faces the west. It is worthy observation, that these two circumstances, and the coved roof, seem to be peculiar to the temples dedicated to Boodh; at least it is so in the two I have seen, and in the one at Ellora described by Sir Charles Mallet in the Asiatic Researches. In one of the large square caves which adjoin that above described are many figures, and one that is very remarkable, as it shows Vishnou himself in the act of fanning Boodh with the chouries: a superior deity may, however, be supposed to reside in the circular temples, for within them is no image, unless the circular building, called by the natives Dhagope, can be considered as a prodigious lingam. I ought to add, that in the cave of Ellora there does appear a statue annexed to Dhagope, which, from the manner of holding the finger of one hand between the finger and thumb of the other, is probably designed for Boodh.

The innumerable caves which have been formed in every part of the hill, are square, and flat-roofed. I cannot but consider them as meant for the habitations of the attendant Brahmins. A very curious tradition is mentioned by Monsieur Anquetil du Perron, as having been recorded by a Jesuit in a history of the West Indies, printed in Portugal; it is, that the whole of these caves were the work of a Gentoo king, some thousand years ago, to secure his only son from the attempts of another nation to gain him over to their religion. This must probably refer to some disputes between the Brahmins and the Boodhists, and might, if it could be traced, throw some light on the relative antiquity of the two religions. The most perplexing circumstance, that the character used by the latter is now no longer understood, while that of the former is in constant use, makes it difficult to believe that the Brahmins are justified in their claim to superior antiquity. It is a subject, however, on which I cannot presume to give an opinion.

It is not only the numerous caves, that give an idea of what the population of this barren rock must once have been, but the tanks, the terraces, and the

the flights of steps which lead from one part to another; yet not a human footstep is to be heard, except when the curiosity of a traveller leads him to pay a hasty visit to the ruined habitation of those, whose very name has passed away, and whose cultivated fields are become an almost impassable jungle, the haunt of tigers, and the seat of pestilence and desolation. After copying the inscriptions, and taking views of the most interesting objects, we with difficulty made our way through the jungle, to an open space, on the verge of the cultivated tracts, where our tents were pitched out of the way of fever and tigers.

Short Memoirs of ROBERT WALLACE, D.D. *Author of the Essay on the Numbers of Mankind, and other Works.*

ROBERT WALLACE was born on the 7th January 1697 (O.S.), at the village of Kincardine in Perthshire, where his father, the Rev. Mathew Wallace, was parish-minister. He was an only child, and enjoyed the undivided attention of his parents, who sedulously watched over his early culture. After attending the grammar-school of Stirling, he was sent, in 1711, to the University of Edinburgh. Here he studied for several years, attracting the attention equally of his teachers and his fellow students, by his assiduous application, and his remarkable progress. He was one of the original members of the Rankenian Club, a literary society instituted at Edinburgh about 1716, and which had the honour perhaps of laying the foundation of the present literary fame of Scotland; at least the Rankenians were certainly the first to excite Scotchmen to study accuracy and taste in their English compositions. The title "Rankenian" was derived merely from the name of the tavern-keeper in whose house they met. The Society subsisted for a long series of years; and a list of its members may be seen in the appendix to the first volume of Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Lord Kames.

The mathematics, in their various branches, occupied much of Mr Wallace's attention. Such was his proficiency, that at the age of 23 he was selected by Professor Gregory, who had fallen into bad health, to supply his place in teaching the mathematical classes. This he accordingly did, with much approbation during the session 1720,-21.

Mr Wallace's studious habits inclined him to the church, of which he was admitted a licentiate in 1722. In the following year he was presented to the living of Moffat in Dumfriesshire. Here he remained for ten years; and in 1733, he was called to the metropolis, to fill the pulpit of the New Greyfriars Church.

About two years after this, he became one of the founders and zealous promoters of the *Philosophical Society*, which, in 1783, was superseded by the institution of the *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, all the members of the former being considered as fellows of the new society.

Mr Wallace's conduct as a leading member of the Church of Scotland, was bold, dignified, and consistent.—In 1737, he opposed the arbitrary injunctions laid on the Scottish clergy to fulminate from their pulpits anathemas against all who should conceal or succour those persons who had been in any way concerned in what is called the *Porteous mob*, and who had, with an unnecessary violence on the part of Government, been proscribed as rebels. Mr Wallace was henceforth looked upon as an *oppositionist* during the remaining years of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In 1739 he was translated from the Greyfriars to the New North Church, commonly called Haddo's Hold. Upon the change of ministry in 1742, when

John,

John, Marquis of Tweeddale, was appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State, Mr Wallace immediately came into favour; and he was for several years after exclusively intrusted with the conduct of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland.

He was one of the founders and principal promoters of the Fund for Annuities to the Widows and Children of the Clergy of Scotland. In 1743 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly; and in this meeting the scheme for the fund was agreed to. In the end of the same year he went to London, to solicit the sanction of Parliament, which he succeeded in obtaining.

In 1744 he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, an office which he held till his death.

Upon the resignation, in 1746, of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who had been the patron and friend of Mr Wallace, the management of the Church affairs of Scotland was committed to other hands. The additional leisure thus afforded him, Mr Wallace devoted chiefly to literary pursuits. Among other things, he carefully revised an Essay on the Numbers of Mankind, which he had read, several years before, to the Philosophical Society. In this Essay he maintained the superior populousness of ancient nations, on the simple principle, That most food must produce most people; at the same time proving that the ancients bestowed the greatest possible attention on agriculture, and on the production of provisions of every kind. It seems highly probable that the reading of this Essay before the Philosophical Society, incited Mr David Hume, one of its members, to write his well-known Discourse on the Populousness of Ancient Nations, which was published among his "Essays" in 1752. In this discourse, that celebrated writer adopted the other side of the question, and argued, with great learning and acuteness, against the superior populousness of ancient states.—Mr Wallace did not hesitate to enter the lists with his able antagonist, with whom, however, he still continued to to live in the strictest habits of friendship. In 1753 he sent his "Essay on the Numbers of Mankind" to the press, together with an Appendix, equal in length to the body of the work, containing answers to Mr Hume's principal arguments. In this appendix he mentions, in language of respectful gratitude, the assistance he had received while treating of subjects connected with Roman law, from a friend versed in that department. This friend was his second son George, then an advocate at the Scottish bar, and afterwards distinguished as the author of various literary pieces.

It may here be worthy of remark, that Mr Hume, in a very long note, in an early edition of his Essays, published during his own life, paid a very high compliment to Mr Wallace, and admitted that he had derived much information from his work.

In 1756 the University of Edinburgh spontaneously conferred the degree of D.D. on Mr Wallace, Mr Wishart, Mr M'Night, and some other distinguished clergymen.

In 1758 Dr Wallace published a volume, intituled, "Characteristics of the present political State of Great Britain," in which, with a patriotic feeling of exultation, he cherished the drooping spirits of his countrymen, and with an almost prophetic eye, depicted the prospects of greatness and happiness which awaited Britain, and which have since been realized even amidst the "crash" of the nations of Europe.

In 1761 he published another volume, intituled, "Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence,"—a work less known perhaps than his other writings, but which equally deserves to be read. It is now, however, but rarely to be met with.

He prepared for the press several others

other pieces, which it is unnecessary here to specify. He was in the practice of corresponding with all the learned men of his day in Europe, and his house was frequented by the literary characters of the country.—It may be added, that in the celebrated controversy concerning the character of Mary Queen of Scots, he dissented from the opinions of Principal Robertson, and warmly espoused those of Dr Stuart and Mr Tytler, the vindicators of the unfortunate Queen.

He died, 29th July 1771, at his country lodgings at Broughton Loan, (a spot now occupied by the east end of York Place and Albany Row.) He was then in his 75th year*.

Dr Wallace had married Helen, daughter of the Rev. George Turnbull of Tynningham; and he left, by her, three children: Mathew, who was preceptor to the present Duke of Gordon, and afterwards vicar of Tenterden in Kent; George, an advocate, already mentioned; and a daughter named Elizabeth. These all died unmarried. It will be recollected that we mentioned in the outset that Dr Wallace was an only child: his father, it may be added, was an only son. This accounts for the total failure of heirs-male in the family.

A striking likeness, and beautiful portrait of Dr Wallace, done in 1764, by Millar, the Reynolds of his day, has been presented by his representatives to the Trustees for the Widows Fund, to be placed in their hall. It has already been mentioned how much this excellent scheme owed, in its formation and developement, to the Doctor's genius and exertions.

It may be proper, before concluding, to remark, that Mr Malthus, in his celebrated "Essay on Population," first published in 1798, has derived from Dr Wallace's work "On the Numbers of Mankind," some of those important principles, by means of which he has so successfully assailed the systems of Condorcet and Godwin, and shewn the absurdity of expecting the perfectibility and immortality of man in this world, or such a state of equality in society as should banish vice and misery from the earth. Mr Malthus has shewn, that the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power of the earth, to produce subsistence for man: that in consequence of the law of our nature which makes food indispensable to life, the effects of these two unequal powers must by some means be kept equal: and that some strong checks on population are therefore necessary; these, he observes, are to be found in scarcity of food and in vicious habits;—a sort of necessary evils, which, by the the constitution of human nature, and human society, must always more or less prevail. It may be proper to mention, that as far as Mr Malthus touches on religious topics, his sentiments are widely different from those of Dr Wallace, which, from his various moral and theological writings, appear to have been of the Calvinistic school.

The attention of the public having, of late years, been much directed to the subject of population, especially by the very general circulation of the book just referred to, Dr Wallace's Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind, (which was once very popular, and was translated into several languages on the Continent,) has naturally come to be again in request. It has long been considered as a scarce book; and we understand that a new edition has just come from the press, possessing the advantage of having been printed from

* See Scots Magazine for 1771, vol. xxxiii. p. 340, *et seq.* where several particulars concerning Dr Wallace are collected. From these, and from additional information politely furnished by the Doctor's representatives, this account has been drawn up.

from a copy containing the last corrections of the author, and some farther emendations by his son, the late George Wallace, Esq. advocate.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A MINE of zinc ore has been discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate, in Craven, Yorkshire, where there were formerly copper mines.—This ore has been used as a substitute in painting for white lead, the colour of which it attains by long exposure: it does not blister, is more adhesive, and is not decomposed by salt water. This mineral is found in strata at the bottom of caverns, about 8 fathoms from the surface, in some places 6 feet thick. One of the caverns is 104 yards, another 84, a third 40 yards in length, and above 14 yards wide. It is supposed to have been sublimed by a volcano, as the stones surrounding it have been vitrified. About 2000 tons of it have been sold at from 5*l.* to 10*l.* to make brass when mixed with copper, exclusive of what has been used for painting. If this discovery should be followed by others of a like kind, so that there should be a full supply of the mineral, and it should be found to answer the purposes required, it is possible that the use of white lead as paint, with its deleterious effects, may be in a great degree superseded.

Dr Wollaston has been led, by Mr Davy's experiments on the separation and transfer of chemical agents by means of the Voltaic apparatus, to imagine it probable, that animal secretions are effected by the agency of a similar electric power. In this opinion he is supported by the following experiment:—He took a piece of glass tube, about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and nearly two inches long, open at both ends; and covered one of them with a piece of clean bladder. Into this little vessel he poured some water, in which had been dissolved $\frac{1}{200}$ of its weight of salt; and after placing it upon a shilling, with the bladder slightly moistened externally, he bent a wire of zinc, so that while one extremity rested on the shilling, the other might be immersed about an inch in the water. By successive examination of the external surface of the bladder, he found that even this feeble power occasioned soda to be separated from the water, and to transude thro' the substance of the bladder. The presence of alkali was discernible by the application of reddened litmus paper, after two or three minutes, and was generally manifest even by the test of turmeric before five minutes had expired. This experiment tends to confirm the conjecture, that similar agents may be instrumental in effecting the various animal secretions which have not yet been otherwise explained. The qualities of each secreted fluid may hereafter instruct us in the species of electricity that prevails in each organ of the body.

Mr James Thompson of Church-Bridge, near Blackburn, in Lancashire, has made various experiments on the sulphate of barytes. His analysis of that substance confirms with trifling variation the results already obtained by Withering, Kirwan, Clement and Desormes, and proves—1. That carbonate of barytes, both native and artificial, is composed of carbonic acid 21.75, barytes 78.25.—2. That nitrate of barytes is composed of acid and water 40.7, barytes 59.3.—3. That calcined sulphate of lime contains sulphuric acid 58, lime 42.—4, and lastly, That calcined sulphate of barytes is composed of sulphuric acid 33, barytes 67.

From a series of experiments on the germination of seeds instituted by Mr J. Acton, of Ipswich, it appears, that when germinating seeds are first placed in oxigen gas, a considerable absorption takes place; the quantity being

being regulated by the state of the seeds and the temperature of the atmosphere. In one experiment the absorption in eleven hours was 1.60 cubic inches, being nearly one third of the quantity employed.

M. Creve, of Wisbaden, has discovered a method of recovering wine that has turned sour. For this purpose he employs powdered charcoal. The inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine have presented him with a medal for this discovery.

From an analysis of the kaneelstein, which has always been considered as a species of jacinth, Professor Lampadius has ascertained the accuracy of that opinion. Its colour is orange, approaching that of cinnamon, whence Werner gave it its name. M. Lampadius obtained from it—

Silex	42, 8
Zircon	28, 8
Alumina	8, 6
Potash	6, 0
Lime	3, 8
Oxide of iron	3, 0
Loss by calcination	2, 6
Loss	4, 4
	100, 0

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Nubilia in search of a Husband.—8vo. 9s. London. 1809.

THIS is the age of scribbling; and of sentimental scribbling: and the world is already choked full of books, which have any tendency, but to advance either its intellectual or moral improvement. Works of this kind, it is wise, in general, to let pass without any observation, as the most effectual method to render them innoxious; which these, and many other things, would inevitably become, were they not often magnified into mischief by the notice they receive.

But the case is altered considerably, when the writer of a useless and insipid book attempts to ride into public view, on the shoulders of an author, whose understanding and zeal have been exercised in a cause and in a manner, which reflect the highest credit upon both.

The extensive circulation of "Coelebs in search of a Wife," it was natural to think, would become an object of envy to the whole tribe of petty composers, who live by imposing on the corrupted taste of the present age. Their minds were, no doubt, early set on edge by its popularity, and, like the children in the streets, after the racing season, with caps and coats inverted, they are all seen strenuously endeavouring to perform an exploit, and to gain a glory, similar, as they imagine, to those which have affected their minds with such pungent emulation. But we might have ventured to whisper in the ear of every one, who thus sought to rival the merit, and to participate in the fame of 'Coelebs,' that he had undertaken a task of no inconsiderable difficulty, and that he most probably would place his own performance in a disadvantageous light, by such a competition.

The present author, whoever he is, has committed a very great error in this respect. We will not indeed affirm, that his work could ever have been respectable in the eyes of any competent judge; but its vices and defects would certainly have been less prominent and perceptible. The perusal of 'Cœlebs' serves but as a torch to discover the deformities of Nubilia; and then, we fear, to lighten her to her tomb. The fact is, however,—and an extraordinary fact it certainly is,—that the only circumstance, from which the reader could at all perceive that this book was suggested by the publication of 'Cœlebs,' is to be found in the nature of its title. And much

better

better had it been, if this circumstance had likewise been wanting.—For *Cælebs in search of a Wife*, is just quaint enough: but *Nubilia in search of a Husband* is at once indelicate, unnatural, and absurd.

The substance of the present work consists, in the first place, of a long address on the physical, moral, and intellectual education of children: secondly, a long tedious letter on marriage, and on the alleged folly of the reserve which it commonly imposes; and, thirdly, a long string of reflections on independence of mind. Besides these principal articles, we have a discourse on the evils of political disputation;—another, on the characters of some of the English poets;—a declamation on the *elegant* amusement of cockfighting, and a very violent one against the *enlightened* members of the Whip Club;—a few encomiastic observations on Robert Burns, the poet;—a particular account of Mary of Buttermere;—a discussion on the justifiableness of suicide;—another on German literature;—and, finally, a most phlegmatic chapter on love and friendship.

The remarks on the management of children are, without controversy, the best part of the book:—the only part indeed, which has any substantial value: and notwithstanding their tediousness and tautology, these are certainly, upon the whole, considerably above mediocrity. We approve very much of that system of decision and inflexibility, which is here recommended to parents, in the discipline of their families; and shall quote a passage, where we think the description is very naturally given, acquainting the reader, at the same time, that this paragraph is, perhaps, the *chef d'œuvre* of the whole.

"Such a dialogue as the following I have heard, I cannot tell you how often. "Come here, my dear Charlotte, you "look very pale to-day." Charlotte smiles with all the gaiety of health.—"Indeed you do: your eyes are heavy too." Charlotte loses something of her gaiety. "Your skin is quite hot; and, dear child, you have a pulse like lightning." Charlotte looks grave. "Are you ill, my dear." Nature for a moment prevails, and Charlotte answers, "No." "Indeed you are, my dear: is your stomach ill?" Still truth maintains her empire, and Charlotte still answers, "No." "Indeed, my dear, something's the matter with you; what is it?" Charlotte now in a subdued moaning voice, answers, "Nothing." "Poor dear, she speaks as if she were sick; here, put your head upon mamma's bosom; is it your head that aches?" Look at Charlotte now; her features are relaxed; her head lies languidly upon mamma's breast; her mouth falls; distress is painted upon every feature; and in a voice scarcely audible, she replies "No." "Bless me! but you are very sick; you can hardly speak; tell me, my dear, what it is you feel." Charlotte thinks of caudles and confections, nursings, soothings, and indulgencies, and answers half weeping, "I feel something; I don't know what." "Sweet lamb, I knew she was ill." Charlotte bursts into tears, and tells mamma she feels very sick. The bell is rung, the bed prepared; all the house put in commotion, and Miss Charlotte, tottering on mamma's arm, or carried by papa, is conveyed to bed, and then begins the usual mummery. This is the progress, nine times out of ten, of infantile diseases. They are absolutely tortured into illness." P. 121.

The letter on the restraints of the matrimonial state is far from being a correct performance. It is replete, in fact, with very lax and dangerous opinions:—opinions, which the present state of society requires rather to be put down, than encouraged. We have nothing for it, therefore, but as the friends of strict order and decorum, to bestow upon this portion of the work our hearty condemnation.

Nor can we speak in high terms of the remarks on independence of character. There are, we are ready to admit, some traits of manly and vigorous thought to be found among them; but

but the independence which Nubilia recommends is quite *independent* of religion. It is the unassisted effort of human sagacity and power. It is entirely a prudential quality, assumed for secular purposes, without being at all inspired by a strong and habitual reverence for Truth, and without any regard to the divine will. "The man who can lay his hand upon his heart," says Nubilia, "and exclaim with conscious rectitude, 'I have never forgotten the dignity of human nature,' is a man more to be envied, in my estimation, than any other human being." Now what is this, we would ask, but to erect a false and spurious standard of morality? What is it, but to exalt the pride of man; to make his own *self-love*, in fact, the umpire of his conduct; to place individual opinion in the chair of divine revelation; and to refer us, in short, to a criterion, which has no existence but in the perverted imagination of man, and which is entirely excluded by every idea of religion which we derive from the scriptures? But Nubilia has no religion: no, not a particle; unless those shallow and evanescent emotions can be denominated religion, which even the most abandoned minds fail not frequently to experience, whilst contemplating the beauties of external nature, or listening to the melodious sounds of the Æolian harp!—No:—we are willing to enlarge the exception: we shall readily allow greater latitude to Nubilia; and if any one can find the evidences of genuine religion in the following declaration, let the young lady have the praise of it:—

"I love to follow a funeral, and pause at every step, and lay each accent that it speaks, close upon my heart. I love to hold some mouldering bone within my hand, and knit it with its brethren, and dress them up, in fancy, with mortal, perishable beauty; to invest the loathsome ruin with grace and charms; to give it dignity, and excellence, and love." P. 164.

In such vapid and unavailing sentiments as these does Nubilia's piety consist; nor is she even ashamed to avow, that the feelings which are thus excited in her breast, constitute in her opinion, a much more rational and acceptable system of devotion, than all the exercises of social and public worship,—stamped as they are with divine authority. We cannot help deploring the ignorance, to speak of nothing else, which the expression of such opinions palpably betrays.

The story on which all this *verbiage* (for honestly, as a whole, it is little else) is suspended, is meagre in the extreme. It is not worth the epitomizing. The characters are all unfinished. Many of them are unnatural. To quote a single example, what think you, reader, of a fine laboured piece of rhetoric, with an oath or two to boot, made to proceed from the lips of a man in the pains of death, and already within the threshold of eternity? Such, however, was the case with the father of Nubilia!

With regard to the style of this work, its author informs us, in the preface, that "he has attempted to construct the language with a greater latitude of rhetorical embellishment, than is usually thought consistent with English prose." And again, that "the aim has been, in particular passages, to try how elevated English prose might be made, without becoming turgid." The reader shall judge for himself of the success of this ticklish experiment, and, for this end, we shall select one particular paragraph, as we conceive, that our author has therein put forth all the skill of which he was master, in the art of composition. For our own part we inquire if there ever was such a mass of English syllables and sentences conglomerated together as in the following most extraordinary passage:

"At other times softer and more ethereal images arise. When I have beheld

held distant clouds strongly tinged with the sun's rays, and floating, as it were, in the whiteness of surrounding ether, steadily I have fixed my eyes upon them, and imagined, that resting on their fluid borders, or rolled within their fleecy folds, angels sit hymning to the great Creator; and, with heavenly voices, joined to the dulcet melody of harps, sing their vesper chorus. I fancy that the aerial strains reach my ears; and for a moment I am transported among them; then! heaven opens on my eyes! I see transparent forms, whose milk-white wings fold, like a cincture, round their dazzling loins; they lean on golden harps; the blazing floor, spangled with stars innumerable, beams like a furnace; pendant, from vaulted roofs, hang starry lamps, burning sweet incense, whose odours, wafted through the balmy air, fill the delighted sense with gladness. Angelic shapes glide through Doric columns, inwreathed with many a spiral fold of flaming cressets, which, circling in magic dance around, reach a nameless height supporting roofs of fretted gold; these, as they move along, hold mutual discourse sweet, and look such dewy mildness from their eyes, as heavenly spirits wont, when they, of old, descended to converse with man, swift messengers of God's eternal word; still, as my fancy works, methinks I'm led to softly breathing measures, from viewless harps, by airy minstrels played, along the space of heaven: odorous perfumes from ten thousand fanning wings are wafted round me: trembling I stand, even at the throne of God himself, whence angels turn, with softened gaze away, so bright the effulgent glory which irradiates from the clouds that dwell, for ever, round the Omnipotent! The lost soul is lapped in ecstasy and big with unutterable feelings: mysterious visions sweep before my sight; and, in an ocean plunged of pleasures, tempered to its state by the creative mind that formed them, it dies, dissolves away, and conscious only of amazing bliss. The shadows of approaching night recall its wandering thoughts, and I awake to life, to misery and the world!" P. 291.

We have also throughout this book several curious expressions, such as, "unwarmed vacuity," "quotidian wisdom," "fitful breeze," "club-warriors," &c. We meet besides with a few words which are rather unusual, as "congenerous," "inhumation," "unblenched," "lucre-gifted," &c. But we hasten to close our extracts, by indulging our female readers, (and we hope they will consider themselves indebted to us for the treat,) with Nubilia's description of Mary of Buttermere, and of her hair-comb. Here it is:

"She is a brunette in complexion: her hair was turned up behind, and fastned with a comb that had a pearl back, or perhaps only beads; *for I did not accurately examine.*" P. 326.

To conclude, we are sensible that we have used considerable freedom with this book: not more, however, we should think, than we were justified in doing, although a great deal more, we believe, than the author seems to have been willing to allow to any critic. He manifests an anxiety throughout, to escape animadversion, by alleging, that it would be unfair in any one to indulge in it, who has not imbibed the feelings which he describes. Had we resolved to abide by this rule, we should have been in the situation of the man, who took his post at a river side, with the determination to wait till the water had run by, that he might then walk over dryshod! We must again plainly declare that our opinion is against this publication. We deny not, that there are a few good things contained in it; but this is no more than can be said of many a book, which ought never to have seen the light. We cannot at the same time help thinking, that the author has done himself some injustice, by ushering it into the world as a companion to the work of Mrs More. Instead of being a companion, it is in many particulars a perfect contrast to it; and as a whole, after taking nineteen parts out of twenty in "Coelebs," there yet remains in our opinion a much better book than this is.

H. A

II. A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in ancient and modern times. By Robert Wallace, D. D. late one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. Second edition. Revised and corrected. 8vo. 9s. Edinburgh. Constable and Co.

AS it is now half a century since the first edition of this work was published, it may appear to be no longer a fit subject of critical examination. Several circumstances, however, make us disposed to enter into a short examination of it. It is revived, after having been for some time out of print, and almost forgotten; and as the subject has received so much light from recent investigations, it may be curious to apply these to the prior observations of our author.

It is well known that this treatise is particularly opposed to one on the same subject by David Hume. The circumstances under which they were published are stated by one of our correspondents, who has enriched the present number with a life of Wallace*. The whole controversy was conducted with exemplary learning, ability, and good temper.

The author begins with laying down the general principles by which population is regulated. The manner in which he performs this part of his undertaking is extremely creditable to him, especially as we believe it to have been, at the time, original. He clearly unfolds that power of rapid increase, of which the human species, when placed in favourable circumstances, is capable. He calculates indeed the period of doubling at 33½ years, whereas subsequent observation seems to have shewn that it may take place in little more than half that time, but even at this rate he proves that a single couple may in twelve hundred years produce four hundred thousand millions. He fully illustrates also the connection between food and population, though he does not seem aware of the difference between the ratios of their augmentation, nor of the eternal barrier which nature has thus placed against the unlimited multiplication of the species.

After these preliminary observations, Dr Wallace proceeds to an investigation of the facts connected with his particular branch of the subject. This part of the work displays abundance of learning and ingenuity; at the same time, we cannot help remarking a want of steadiness in the application of his general principles, the illustration of which seems to have been employed rather as a becoming introduction to the work, than as the clue which is to guide him through it.—Nor does he appear to have escaped the usual faults of wresting facts, in order to suit them to his hypothesis, as well as of turning aside from those which militate against it.

He begins, however, with observing, very justly, that although the general tendency of mankind is to increase in number, this tendency is often counteracted by various causes of a moral and political nature; that many nations, instead of advancing in this respect, become retrograde. He proposes to make a comparison between the ancient and the modern world, and to ascertain which of the two was the most populous. This comparison, of course, can be instituted only with regard to the world as familiarly known to the ancients, which includes only Europe, and the neighbouring coasts of Asia and Africa.—As the subject is both curious and of considerable importance, we shall follow him in some of his calculations.

He begins with Egypt. There can be no doubt that this country was anciently much more populous than now. It is even probable, from the sort of Chinese system which prevailed, that it was

*See p. 591.

was exceedingly populous. Our author has different calculations, which raise its population to 28, 32, 34, and 40 millions. As there is rather a tendency towards the marvellous in the accounts transmitted to us of this celebrated country, we rather incline to the lowest of these.

Our author is successful in proving the same superiority in Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor.

There can be no doubt also that Greece was much more populous; at the same time, we cannot subscribe to the full extent of our author's calculations. He seems to prove Attica to have contained about half a million; and supposing all Greece to have been peopled at the same rate, the whole would have amounted to 12,000,000. But we must observe, that Athens, from her commercial and conquering character, possessed a great accumulation of people, who were not supported by her own soil; she drew copious supplies of grain from Eubœa and other fertile islands, and even from the Chersonese. Attica, therefore, like Holland, possessed a forced population, maintained at the expence of other districts, and cannot be considered as affording a fair measure of the general population of Greece.

In proceeding to Sicily and Magna Græcia, our author completely triumphs. The arts of Greece and Egypt, transported into that luxuriant climate, seem to have produced a degree of wealth and populousness truly astonishing. But we cannot agree with him so fully, when he comes to the interior and northern parts of Italy. A number of small nations, continually at war with each other, and carrying on these wars chiefly for the sake of plunder, could not well manage their agricultural operations in a manner necessary for the support of a numerous people. Scarcely a year passed that the Aequi and Volsci did not carry their devastations to the gates of Rome. The Roman territory, after the annexation of Latium and Sabinum, was of considerable extent, and extremely fertile. The earliest census took place about the 175th year of Rome, and produced, according to Livy, 80,000 Roman citizens. Fabius Pictor, whom he quotes, says, that these were all able to carry arms; a statement which we suspect to be erroneous, unless Rome became afterwards less populous. Between the years 200 and 300, the census varied from 130 to 140,000, and between 400 and 500 from 250 to 300,000. We suspect our author means to have it supposed, that all these were men able to bear arms. The contrary, however, is the case; for Livy, in mentioning one of these enumerations, says, it was 'praeter orbos orbasque;' besides male and *female* orphans. The census therefore included females, and probably all citizens, with this singular and apparently whimsical exception. We do not think, from a quotation of our author himself, and from other circumstances, that the number of slaves not bearing arms was considerable. We have not now materials for calculating the present population of this territory; but we have little doubt that, even in its present sunk state, it is more considerable than the above. It is not probable that any of the neighbouring nations, who were all conquered by the Romans, were more considerable than they. Livy mentions an instance, in which, by the loss of 14,000 men, *the Volscian name was almost destroyed*. Dr Wallace considers the population as diminished by the progress of Roman conquest; in which we incline to differ from him, though we doubt if it was very greatly increased.

Our author next proceeds to Gaul, which being nearly in the same situation as Italy during the first years of Rome, could not well be more populous. Accordingly Belgium, then a fourth of Gaul, because it extended to the Seine and Marne, could yield only 500,000 warriors; and calculating these

these at the usual proportion of a fourth of the whole, the number of inhabitants would be 2,000,000, and the entire population of Gaul 8,000,000. By another calculation, which appears to us somewhat strained, he raises them to upwards of nine millions.— But by neither of these do they amount to a third of the present inhabitants. Our author indeed contrives to quadruple these numbers, by supposing that in Gaul, as in the Grecian republics, there were a body of slaves three times greater in number than the freemen, and who did not serve in war. As this question is of importance, we shall examine it with some attention.

Cæsar divides the Gauls into *Druids*, *Equites*, and *Plebes*. The Plebes, he says, "are treated almost as slaves." The Equites, "when there is occasion, and any war occurs, are *all* employed in war." This expression, however, does not, to us, necessarily imply, that they *alone* were employed in war. It rather gives us the idea, that while, on a war breaking out, the whole of this body served in the army, only a draft was made from the inferior orders.— The word *Equites* seems clearly to imply serving on horseback; but tho' cavalry formed the most esteemed part of the Gallic force, yet her infantry was numerous. When the Nervii are described as removing among marshes all who were unfit for war, there is mention only of women, children, and old men, not of slaves. When the Helvetic nation migrated in a body with their wives, children, and all their effects, to seek a more fruitful territory, it cannot be doubted that the *Plebes* would accompany them.— Yet of the whole number of 368,000, which, by the bye, is remarkably small, one fourth, or 92,000, are stated as able to bear arms. This is the full proportion; there could not be more. If Orgetorix, by collecting his *familia*, could set the laws of his country at defiance, it cannot be doubted that these were men possessed of arms, and accustomed to the use of them. There appears to us therefore every reason to believe, that, in the enumeration of men whom each state could bring into the field, the whole nation, the *Plebes* not excepted, are included; though, unless in cases of extreme necessity, only a part were brought into the field. There will remain, therefore, as above, only 8 or 9 millions for the population of all Gaul, including France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Our author candidly admits Britain to be a decided exception to his general doctrine. Here, however, he stops. He declines penetrating into the wilds of the Hercynian forest; into Germany, Poland, and Scandinavia, those immense tracts, formerly almost desert, but now covered with people.

From these data, it may now be interesting to endeavour some opinion on the grand question respecting the comparative population of that part of the world to which our enquiry relates. The fact appears to be simply this; that all the south-eastern extremity of Europe, with all the countries of Asia and Africa, adjoining or opposite, were much more populous than now, when they are bowed beneath the united yoke of despotism and superstition. But the case is reversed with respect to the middle, and northern states of Europe. The question is, whether the increase in one part is sufficient to compensate for the decrease in another. Here it is to be remarked, that the countries anciently well cultivated were more fortunate in soil and climate than those which are so now. The former, therefore, would probably be more highly peopled than the latter. On the other hand, agriculture has been considerably improved since that time, and Turkey, Barbary, &c. however much decayed, are probably still more populous than were anciently Germany,

many, Britain, and Muscovy. Upon the whole, however, we incline to think that the balance may be somewhat in favour of the ancient world.

We cannot follow the author thro' the different reasons which he assigns for the greater populousness of antiquity, though the inquiry be conducted with ability, and though, in the course of it, he collects a number of curious facts. Upon the whole, however, we would recommend this work, along with that of Mr Hume, as not only illustrating the subject to which they directly relate, but as throwing great light on the manners and usages of antiquity. We can only afford to present as a specimen, the following details of Roman luxury:

Apicius, after having spent in his kitchen 807,291l. and squandered immense grants and pensions, being at last forced to look into his accounts for the first time, found he had a remainder of 80,729l. 3s. 4d. but thinking that too little, he poisoned himself for fear of starving.

Tigellius, a singer, spent in five days 8072l. 18s. 4d.

Alagabalus laid out on a supper 24,218l. 15s.

Caligula spent on a supper 80,729l. 3s. 4d.

Vitellius, in eating and drinking within the year, spent 7,265,625l. Nay, Tacitus saith, he spent the same sum in a few months.

Lucullus's establishment for each supper in the Apollo, was 1614l. 11s. 8d.

Vitellius ate four times a day; no supper, breakfast, or collation, under 3229l. 3s. 4d.

Pliny mentions a jack-ass for a stallion, bought for 3229l. 3s. 4d. And that in Celtiberia, a province of Spain, a she-ass has brought colts to the value of 3229l. 3s. 4d.

Varro speaks of an ass sold in his own time at Rome for 484l. 7s. 6d.

The price of a peacock was 1l. 12s. 3¾d.

A flock of an hundred of them was sold at a much dearer rate, for 322l. 18s. 4d. One of their eggs was worth 3s. 2½d.

Fine doves were sold the pair for 1l. 12s. 3¾d. Others of a finer kind were much dearer. Varro relates, that Axius refused to give a pair of his under 12l. 18s. 4d. when the merchant offered him 8l. 1s. 5¼d.

The Romans were more extravagant in the prices of fish than of fowl. Juvenal tells us of a mullus bought for 48l. 8s. 9d. According to Macrobius, there was paid for another the sum of 56l. 10s. 1¼d. For a third, according to Pliny, 64l. 11s. 8d. which he reckons the more wonderful, the mullus being a fish that seldom exceeded two pound weight.

C. Hirtius sold his fish ponds for 32,291l. 13s. 4d. This man would not sell, but he lent 6000 lampreys for Cæsar's triumphal supper. Lucullus's fish, after his death, were sold for the same price of 32,291l. 13s. 4d.

Peaches were at first sold for 7¾d. but afterwards they rose to 4s. 10d.

Large asparagus was sometimes sold for sixpence a piece.

The pound of wool, or cloth dyed a violet purple, cost 3l. 10s. 11d. The Tyrian double dye could scarce be bought for 35l. 9s. 1⅓d. per pound.—And the dying of one English pound of wool in some cases cost 4l. 10s. 5d.

Lollia Paulina, when dressed out in her jewels, wore about the value of 322,916l. 13s. 4d.

The triclinaria, quilts or carpets, were dear. One is said to have paid for such carpets 6458l. 6s. 8d. Nero paid 32,291l. 13s. 4d. Some paid for one piece of linen 807l. 18s. 4d.

The vestes byssinæ were very dear: the weight of a pound averdupois of such cloths cost 49l. 12s.

The price of such slaves as were well skilled in the finer arts was very high. Seneca relates, that Calvisius Labinus had many Anagnostæ slaves, or such as were learned and could read to their masters, and that none of them was purchased under 807l. 5s. 10d. According to Pliny, Daphnis, the grammarian, cost 5651l. 10d. Roscius, the actor, could gain yearly 40361l. 9s. 2d. A morio, or fool, was sold for 1611l. 9s. 2d.

III. Observations on Fungus Haematodes, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most important organs of the human body; containing also a comparative view of the structure of fungus hæmatodes and cancer, with cases and dissections. By James Wardrop, F.R.

F. R. S. E. fellow of the royal college of surgeons, and one of the surgeons of the public dispensary of Edinburgh. Illustrated by eleven plates. Price 12s. boards.

THE object of the author in this work is to point out the difference between Fungus Hæmatodes and Cancer—diseases which have been generally confounded with one another by medical men. This is done by an accurate comparison of the diseases on dissection.—The importance of being able to distinguish diseases from one another, can in no instance be greater than with regard to Cancer; for unless its character be accurately defined, it is impossible to expect any to discover sure and rational principles for its treatment.

Till of late, no distinction had been perceived between this disease and cancer. Mr Burns, of Glasgow, was the first who pointed them out as different. Several writers after him have made similar observations; but it is now only that the subject has been discussed in a separate treatise, and in a systematic manner.

Mr Wardrop takes a view of this disease, as it exhibits itself in various organs of the human body; he states, first, the external appearance which distinguishes it in each, and then the appearances on dissection. He then details the particulars of a number of cases which had occurred, either to himself or his friends; and finally, derives from them rules for the treatment of the malady in each particular part. He concludes the whole with a general comparison between the structure of cancer and *Fungus Hæmatodes*.

It would ill suit the nature of this publication, to enter into a detailed examination of the nature and merits of this production. The following sketch, however, of the differences between the diseases, will be generally intelligible, and will at once serve as a specimen of the style, and give the general reader some ideas on this novel and curious subject.

Fungus Hæmatodes presents, on dissection, a very different series of phenomena from the scirrhous tumor. When it appears in the external parts of the body, and has not yet acquired a considerable bulk, instead of being hard and unyielding, it is soft and elastic, and has an equal surface, giving, in most cases, more or less a sense of obscure fluctuation. Its form, when taken out of the body, is determined and accurately circumscribed, having generally a distinct covering of condensed cellular membrane. In place of the hard fibrous-looking substance, the principal component part of scirrhous tumours, the morbid growth in fungus hæmatodes consists of a soft pulpy matter, which mixes readily with water, and is hardened by acids and boiling in water. It has been also compared, by all who have attempted to describe it, to *medullary* matter in colour and consistence. When the skin or covering of fungus hæmatodes has been eroded by the progress of the disease, instead of the morbid growth being destroyed by ulceration, a fungus arises from it, and the tumor seems only to increase more rapidly in bulk. If the fungus hæmatodes is not interrupted in its progress, both the original tumour and the fungus mass growing from it attain a larger size: and the fungus, instead of having a firm texture, like that which sometimes arises from the cancerous ulcer, is a dark-red, or purple-coloured mass, of an irregular shape, and of a soft texture, is easily torn, and bleeds profusely when slightly injured.

It is a striking fact in the history of cancer, that it is nearly altogether confined to those advanced in life.—There may be a few exceptions to this general observation, but the instances are extremely rare in which the true scirrhous structure has been met with in any of the parts already mentioned, in people below the age of twenty-five or thirty. Fungus hæmatodes, on the contrary, may be rather considered as a disease of early life. In twenty-four cases of it in the eye-ball, only four of them

them were adults, the others being children from one to twelve years of age; and in a considerable proportion of the cases where it attacked the extremities, the patients were under the age of puberty. P. 156-8.

The work is illustrated by numerous plates, which are uncommonly well executed.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

NEW Theory of the Formation of Veins; with its application to the art of Working Mines. By Abraham Gottlob Werner, counsellor of the Mines of Saxony, professor of mineralogy, and of the art of working mines at Freyberg, &c. Translated from the German. To which is added, an Appendix, containing notes illustrative of the subject. By Charles Anderson, M. D. Fellow of the royal college of surgeons, member of the Wernerian natural history society, &c. One volume octavo. 9s. boards.

General View of the agriculture of the county of Berwick; with observations on the means of its improvement. By Robert Kerr: F. R. and A. S. S. E. Farmer at Ayton, in Berwickshire. 8vo. 12s.

A Series of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with human happiness and improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. of Baliol College, Oxford, Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. *Second Edition.* 8vo. Price 9s. boards.

Sermons, by James Finlayson, D. D. F. R. S. E. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life and Character of the Author. *Second Edition.* 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal, No 28. Published quarterly.

The Farmer's Magazine, a periodical work, published quarterly, exclusively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, No 39.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, from the orgin of that illustrious House to the year 1630, with the History of the Northern parts of Scotland during that period, by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, Baronet, continued to the year 1651, by Gilbert Gordon of Sallagh, will speedily be published from the original MS. in the possession of the Marchioness of Stafford. It will be handsomely printed in folio. The public will here be presented not only with an accurate genealogical history of the ancient House of Sutherland, but also with a minute detail of the principal transactions which occurred during a period of nearly 600 years, particularly in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and the Highlands of Scotland in general. The history of these districts, it is believed, will receive more elucidation from this work than from any which the public is at present possessed of. The whole has been carefully transcribed by permission of the Marchioness of Stafford, from the original manuscript preserved at Dunrobin Castle.

The Right Honourable Sylvester (Douglas) Lord Glenbervie, will speedily present the public with the works of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, with Historical and Critical Dissertations on his Life and Writings, Notes and a Glossary, in 4 vol. octavo, elegantly printed. The whole works of Gawin Douglas, consisting of his translation of Virgil's Æneid, the Palace of Honour, and King Hart, will then be, for the first time, collected into one edition. Two Dissertations, the one on the Family of Douglas, the other

other on the Poet's Life and Writings, will be prefixed, and copious notes added. The text of Ruddiman's edition of the Æneid has been collated with the following five manuscripts: viz. two in the library of the University of Edinburgh, one in that of the Faculty of Advocates, a fourth in the possession of the Marquis of Bath at Longleet, and the fifth at Lambeth Palace. The excellent Glossary of Ruddiman is made the basis of that in the present work, but considerably enlarged, and extended to the other poems.

Mr Cromek is receiving subscriptions for an Historical Portrait of Mr Walter Scott, from the admired Picture by Raeburn, which appeared at the last Exhibition of Scottish paintings.

Proposals have been issued for publishing, by subscription, a translation of Buchanan's two Latin poems of the "Franciscan Friar," (a Satire on the Monks) and the Marriage Ode of Francis of France and Mary Queen of Scots.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a translation, from the Italian into English blank verse, of Guarini's celebrated dramatic pastoral, entitled *Pastor Fido*.

Literary Intelligence ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A New edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses is in the press, with corrections, and considerable additions.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution is nearly ready for publication; it is methodically arranged, with an alphebatical index, and will serve for an index to any library.

The Rev. Richard Cecil being disabled by his infirmities, has entrusted the publication of his works to his friend Mr Pratt. They will form three volumes octavo, each independent of the others. One will contain the *Memoirs* of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and the Rev. John Newton. This volume is considerably advanced in the press, the memoirs of Mr Cadogan being finished. It will contain portraits of Mr Cecil's three friends, and will appear in the autumn. A second volume will consist of *Miscellanies*; and will contain the different sermons and tracts which have been already separately printed, with a few pieces which have not yet appeared. A third volume will contain a selection from a very considerable number of *Sermons*, taken down accurately in shorthand from Mr C.'s preaching, by a friend. The Miscellanies will probably be published about Christmas, and the Sermons in the spring.

Dr Clarke's expected Travels thro' Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. &c. will be published without further delay.

A complete Collection of Voyages and Travels, from Columbus to the present time, will be published in twenty-eight volumes.

Mr Bentham has two works in the press, one under the title of *Elements of the art of Packing, as applied to Juries*, and the other under the title of *Perils of the Press*.

Mr Cyrus Redding has a volume of Poems in the press, which will make their appearance early this month, in a foolscap octavo size.

A new edition of Rowe's Doctrine of Fluxions, is in the press.

A second edition of Mr Davis's Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, corrected to the last edition; and a fifth of the same gentleman's treatise on Land Surveying, are also in the press.

Mr J. Wilson, surgeon, late of Guy's Hospital, will speedily publish, Pharmacopeia Chirurgica, or Formulæ of the different Hospitals.

In a short time will be published in one volume, small folio, *Cromwelliana*, or Anecdotes from authentic documents, illustrative of the character of Oliver Cromwell and his family.

Translations of the Voyage of discovery to the South Seas, by order of Bonaparte—of the journey to Pekin, of M. de Guignes, French Resident in China—and of the Travels in Turkey and Persia, by M. de Gardanne, brother of the French ambassador in the latter country, are in the press.

The *Pulpit*, or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent *popular* Preach-

Preachers for 1809, will appear in a few days.

A work, interesting to the lovers of antiquities and the arts, has been recently published at Rome, consisting of a collection of engravings, carefully executed, representing the deities, altars, tripods, candelabra, bassso relievos, quadrigæ, vases, urns, &c. of antiquity, with an account of the places where the originals are now to be inspected. A few sheets of letter press explain the subject of each plate.

The Society of Rural Economy at Copenhagen have distributed among the Danish peasantry 5000 copies of M. Raf's useful pamphlet, entitled, Instructions for the Cultivation of Flax. It has been also translated into German, for distribution in Sleswick and Holstein. The above-mentioned society has commenced the publication of its proceedings. The first part of the first volume contains—A Journal of an Agricultural Tour in England, by Meinhold; an Essay on the management of Trees, by Mourex; the Mode of making Gooseberry Wine, by Taxtorph, and a Report of the Proceedings of the Society.

Counsellor Koelder, of Moscow, is busily employed in cleaning the old coins, which he is continually receiving from the Crimea. He is publishing a collection of more than 600 of kings and cities, all belonging to Grecian colonies, or kingdoms, that extended along the northern or western coasts of the Black Sea.

Poetry.

ADDRESS
TO THE SWILCAR LAWN OAK *.
BY DR DARWIN.

GIGANTIC Oak! whose wrinkled form
hath stood,
Age after age, the patriarch of the wood!
Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold
Their ravel'd buds, and dip their flowers in gold;
Ten thousand times yon moon re-light her horn,
And that bright star of evening gild the morn!

Erst, when the Druid bards, with silver hair,
Pour'd round thy trunk the melody of prayer;
When chiefs and heroes joined the kneeling throng,
And choral virgins trilled the adoring song;
While harps responsive rung amid the glade,
And holy echoes thrill'd thy vaulted shade,
Say, did such dulcet notes arrest thy gales,
As MUNDY † pours along the listening vales?

Gigantic OAK!—thy hoary head sublime
Ere while must perish in the wrecks of time;
Should round thy brow innocuous lightnings shoot,
And no fierce whirlwinds shake thy stedfast root;
Yet shalt thou fall!—thy leafy tresses fade,
And those bare shatter'd antlers strew the glade;
Arm after arm shall leave the mouldering bust,
And thy firm fibres crumble into dust!

But MUNDY's verse shall consecrate thy name,
And rising forests envy SWILCAR's fame;
Green shall thy stems expand, thy branches play,
And bloom for ever in the immortal lay.

ELEGIAC LINES.

AH! why is the bud that the tempest lays low,
The fairest, the sweetest that breathes on the morn?

* In Needwood forest. This tall tree, which stands singly upon a beautiful small lawn, surrounded with extensive woods, measures thirteen yards round at its base, and eleven yards round at four feet from the ground. It is believed to be six hundred years old.

† See a Poem, entitled Needwood Forest, by F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. in the hands of a few of the author's select friends.

Ah!

Ah! why still relentless does death aim the blow
At the bosom that genius and virtue adorn?
O! ye to whom genius and virtue are dear,
Approach, and in silent affection deplore;
While science is shedding the wo-speaking tear
At the grave of her M****l, who hears her no more,
While yet on the cradle of childhood he lay,
And her name and her worth to his mind were unknown;
She watched every smile, and with fostering ray,
Illumin'd his genius, and marked him her own.
While youth smil'd serene on the morn of his days
His bosom enraptured beat high at her name;
Her star shone before him, with truth beaming blaze,
To guide his young ardour, and light him to fame.
Improving, enlarging each power of his mind,
He flies to explore, where her star lights the way;
But the heart that each grace and each virtue refined,
Now slumbers and moulders in silent decay.
Forgotten, unheeded, the pleasures of lore,
Forgotten the joys his dear home can impart;
The once lovely names, he remembers no more,
A father, a brother, the friend of his heart.
No longer the warm, the affectionate sigh,
That heaves in the breast of a sister can move;
No longer the strongest, the tenderest tie,
The voice of a mother, the tear of her love,
But lo! hope descends with soul-cheering ray,
To gild the dread horrors that brood on the tomb,
And shows our dear youth, in the regions of day,
Where truth, love, and mercy, eternally bloom.

W——f——d, } *J. B.*
26th June 1809. }

LINES,

Written on visiting the Duchess of Buccleugh's Grotto, Dalkeith Parks.

THOU who absorbed in pensive mood
From busy, noisy life, wilt fly,
And seek inviting solitude,
Thine own thoughts all thy company!
O thither turn thy straying feet,
At twilight's pleasing, sober hour,
And contemplative take thy seat
Within this hermit bower.

Here all a source of stillness proves,
No noises rude the calm infest,
But rushing streams and vocal groves
Will lull thy fretted mind to rest:
No porter here, in haughty state,
With surly tone bids thee depart,
But open stands the humble gate,
As is its owner's heart!

Romantic grot! as thee I view,
I see, by fancy's pict'ring eyes,
The times ere man the base art knew,
With friendship's mark, guile to disguise—
Then the fell monsters of the wood,
Subdued by love's delightful reign,
With harmless jaws unknown to blood
'Mid lambkins cropt the plain!

O age of bless! when man was fed
On what his fields and flocks supplied,
And with a home, like to this shade,
His simple soul was satisfied.
Man was to brother then no slave,
War was to him unknown; from whence
It poets name of Golden gave,
Primeval innocence!—

Sweet spot! may no intruder rude
Thy shell-embellished walls deform;
And may the genius of the wood
Turn from thy harm the wasting storm;
But near thee be the fairies seen
To dance around that ivy'd tree,
Footing so light the primrosed green,
To sweetest minstrelsy.

When high the moon floats in the sky,
And shines on Esk's stream gliding near,
Retired from mortal's prying eye,
They hold their mystic gambols here,
And cull from neighbouring banks the rose,
And with them all this threshold strew,
Or twist them into shape which shows
Thy honour'd name—* *Buccleugh.*

Banks of Esk. *J. S.*

LINES

On seeing a Starnil, a species of Sea gull, rarely to be met with here, but found in great numbers in the Hebrides, flying up Annan water,

By JOHN JOHNSTON, *the unlettered Bard of Currie Water, in Annandale.*

WHITHER, wanderer, dost thou roam
From thy native western home?
How could'st thou leave those happy isles
Where peace unruffled ever smiles?—
Cleave the wide expanse of air,
And dangers elemental dare,—

Brave

* The present Duchess, who raised this beautiful hut.

Brave the angry ocean's roar
To seek this distant, dang'rous shore?

Poor bird! thou fondly dream'st of joys
Of every bliss thy heart can prize,
Here thy welcome flight inviting,
And thy raptur'd heart delighting.
Hence beams thine eye unwonted fire,
Hence heaves thy breast with new desire,
Wheeling round thy airy measure,
In all the luxury of pleasure

Thou knewest not, simple bird! the snare
That lurks in pleasure's tempting glare;
Thy heedless eye o'erlooks the danger;
That waits to whelm the wand'ring stranger.
Mark yon straggler on the heath—
He bears the winged shot of death!
Heard'st thou not that piteous scream?
Thy partner's life-blood dyes the stream!

O speed thee from this fatal shore,
And tempt the perilous track no more.
Haste thee to thy mates again,
That fearless skim the western main.
"O could I fly, I'd fly with thee,"
O'er mountain wild and stormy sea,
And gladly every danger brave,
Where sinks the day-star in the wave.

To range again those much-lov'd plains
Where calm contentment ever reigns;
Where kindness opes her friendly door,
And plenty, smiling, spreads her store;
Where generous friendship warmly glows,
And pity's melting tear o'erflows:
Where lovely woman, beauty's queen,
Breathes sweetest bliss on every scene.
Where manly freedom crowns each brow
That scorns to tyrant's rage to bow,
And independance throned on high
With lion heart and eagle eye.

BANKS OF ANNAN.

SANG.

THE WAEFU' WANT O' SILLER.

Tune.—*Roy's Wife.*

COME, ragged brethren o' the Nine,
Join ilka honest purseless callan',
The waes o' duddie doublets sing,
Whan gousty want gaunts o'er the hallan.

Its true, I've nae gryte heart to sing,
Foushtit in aul' hairmoully garret,
Yet aft there's ease in doolfu' croon,
Tho' little loan be i' the wallet.

CHORUS.

O the waefu' want o' siller!
Wearifa' the want o' siller!
It mak'sna what be i' your pow,
Gin your pouch be scant o' siller.

Its war nor a' the waes o' life,
Whilk sair benum a boddie's noddle,
That worth, nor wit, withouten pelf,
Should nae be countit worth a boddle.

Its nae your wit, its nae your lear,
Tho' ye cud on Pegassus gallop,
That's naething, gin' your breeks be aul',
An' hingin' in a tatterwallop.

O the waefu' want, &c.

Ye'll nae get brose, nor bread, nor cheese,
Nor social drap to weet your wizzen,
Nought cares the polish'd man o' wealth,
Tho' wizzen wame and a' gae gizzen.

Whan lucky stars gie leave to sit
Roun' comfort's cozy cutchack beckin',
To set your vera creepie stool,
Baith rich an' puir will aft be seekin'.

Whan beset wi' care and fell mishap,
An' puirtith hauds a bodie gaunton',
There's unco few will speer your ail,
Because the penny siller's wantin'.

An' now a days there's nae sic thing
As lovin' hearts o' nature's kythin',
There'll nae a body leuk your way,
Gif that the siller binna kythin'.

What is't, think ye, links haun's an' hearts,
Its neither beauty, wit, nor carriage;
For frae the cottage to the ha'
Its siller ay 'at mak's the marriage.

I've been in love outowr the lugs,
As monie ither chiel afore me,
Yet cause my mailen was but sma'
The sawcy fizzle did abhor me.

Hale beuks I've writ baith verse an' prose,
An' monie a' roosin dedication,
But nae ane owned the puir baugh chiel',
An' now there's nought but grim starvation.

Wow! monie a rhymin' hungry chiel'
Has spun his brains into a ditty,
An' a' to please some worthless thing
Whase iron heart ne'er knew to pity.

An' O bat my ain shanks be sma',
My vera nose as sharp's a fillar,
Caul' death will soon tak' me awa',
Ohon! Ohon! the want o' siller!

WILLIE WAEFU.

SONG.

HAVE ye e'er seen the primrose bloom,
So lovely fair, by bank and brae?
Or seen, upon its wintry stem,
The milky blossom of the slae?

And have ye seen the April frost,
Blight the bud blooming bonnilie?
Or have you seen the blighting blast,
Tear the sweet blossom of the tree?

So bloom'd the fairest, loveliest form,
That earth or ocean e'er could bear!
O why was Celia ever born?—
Or why was Celia half so fair?—

For on the morn of life and love,
Death's ruthless tempest roar'd around,
And tore the lilac from the grove,
And strew'd its beauties on the ground!

Glasgow. R. G.

PRO

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 10.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE House resumed its investigation of the evidence against the Duke of York.

Mr Bankes observed the importance of the investigation, the unwillingness with which he entered into it, and the probable mischiefs to which it must give rise. The amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer embraces only two points of the charge, namely, personal corruption and criminal connivance. Mr Bathurst properly adverted to a third, namely, undue influence. There was still a fourth, to which he begged leave to call the attention of the House, namely, the offence against public morals, in the scandalous and unbecoming connexion acknowledged by his Royal Highness. He then made some observations upon the evidence. Miss Taylor, he thought, deserved credit; the mysterious note in Captain Sanden's possession he considered as genuine, and, together with General Clavering's letter, proved that an unrestrained communication on military matters existed between the Duke of York and Mrs Clarke; and this was what he considered as undue influence. He then concluded as follows:—"Upon the whole, therefore, Sir, I most fully acquit his Royal Highness of any personal corruption; but I cannot acquit him of something which at least approaches to a criminal connivance. Under this impression, Sir, I shall move that an address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing to him, that the House, having duly examined all the charges produced before them, and the evidence in support of them, consider it as their duty to state to his Majesty, that the corrupt practices alleged had existed; but that this House has the satisfaction to state, that there does not appear any proof that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief was guilty either of personal corruption, or of a direct criminal connivance: That furthermore, in the execution of their duty, in examining the evidence, the House have had the satisfaction to discover the excellent condition of the army under the command of his Royal Highness, and felt it their duty to express their full and entire approbation of its present and actual state, and to impute that flourishing state to his R. H. But that the House is necessitated to submit to his Majesty, that, under all the circumstances of the case, from the unbecoming and unhappy connexion into which his R. H. had fallen, and from the direct wound which would be given to the public morals and religion of the kingdom, it is impossible that his R. H. should continue any longer in the command of the army."

Mr Yorke opposed the plan proposed by Mr Bankes, as tending to render the subject still more confused and perplexed than ever. He observed, that Mrs Clarke had been a paramour of Mr Ogilvie, an army agent, before she went under the protection of the Duke of York! there she must have learned all the mystery of army intrigue. She had stated, that her dabbling in commissions had not commenced till six months after her establishment in Gloucester Place, and was the consequence of the inadequateness of his funds to support her. But the first proposal of Colonel French was dated 1st February 1804, only a month after that establishment commenced; a proof that her assertion was false. If the charges against the Duke were made out, it would not be sufficient to deprive him of the command of the army. They ought undoubtedly to vote his exclusion from the succession. But as he considered him as innocent, he did not think that necessary. He concluded by opposing the motion.

Mr Leach could neither concur with the original address, nor with the amendment. He then went into an elaborate discussion to prove the inadmissibility of the witnesses against the Duke of York, especially Mrs Clarke and Miss Taylor.

Lord Folkstone, in a speech of considerable length and energy, expressed his intention of supporting Mr Wardle's motion. He commented on the treatment Mr Wardle had at first received from the supporters of the Duke, supported the credibility of the evidence, and pointed out various inconsistencies in the examination of Col. Gordon and Mr Adam.

Mr Adam vindicated his evidence, and showed that it contained no contradictions nor inconsistencies. He had begun his public career before Lord Folkstone was born, represented a respectable county, and therefore was anxious to set himself right with the House and the country. If any inconsistency could be made out in his evidence,

he should be willing to expiate it by any punishment whatever. He animadverted upon some observations cast upon his son in the newspapers, and pointed out their falsehood. He thought the House should first come to a resolution upon the innocence or guilt of his Royal Highness.

Mr Smith said, he was convinced that the severest vote they could pass would be the most acceptable to the country; pointed out the importance of the characters of Princes; the stability of the throne at the commencement of the French Revolution, he ascribed to the excellent character of the King; and regretted that, one or two steps lower down, the virtue was not in proportion to the rank.—The House adjourned at half-past four till Monday.

Monday, March 13.

The House proceeded with the adjourned debate on the evidence respecting the Duke of York's conduct, when the *Secretary at War* opposed the address proposed by Mr Bankes. He was convinced that a great majority of the House considered Mrs Clarke's evidence as of no value. If it could be received, there could be no doubt about the guilt of the Duke of York. He then went into an examination of the evidence, to show that Mrs Clarke's testimony ought not to be credited. She was ignorant of the routine of the Duke's office, which could not have been the case, if the communications on these subjects with the Duke of York had been free. She knew not the time when the appointments were to appear, and in the case of Tonyn made her application a week after the promotion had taken place.

Sir Francis Burdett rose to perform a duty which might well be called painful, but which it still behoved him to fulfil. The attempts to do away the evidence of Mrs Clarke had been vain; the long-continued examinations and cross-examinations of the Attorney General and the other lawyers had brought us nothing to obviate her consistency. She was called a superior genius; but no ingenuity could have kept her free from inconsistencies, had not her story been true. The very contradictions of Mrs Clarke were proofs that she had entered into no conspiracy, and that her testimony had not been rehearsed before-hand. On the one hand, Miss Taylor's unimpeachable evidence had been excepted against; on the other, it was affirmed her testimony meant nothing. These objections destroyed each other. If her evidence had been planned before-hand, surely she would have brought forward something which would have made against the Duke. He commented with severity upon the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General, and showed how little they had succeeded in their endeavours to destroy the credibility of Mrs Clarke. The conduct of Mrs Clarke was to him a conclusive proof that she spoke truth; she would not have dared to tell them that Donovan would deny a fact, as he in fact did till it was forced from him. Several cases had been passed over, because they were not military, as that of Dr O'Meara, which he considered as peculiarly bad. The stopping of Major Turner's resignation, at the request of Mrs Sutherland, was injurious and unjust. How had the Duke himself behaved to Mrs Clarke? After living with her in excessive fondness, he could consign her, without any cause, to infamy and disgrace. Who, that had a heart, would have left the woman that had lived under his protection in debt? Against the testimony of this woman, they had the honour of a Prince. His royal word had also been given for an annuity to her, to pay her debts, and then he could resist the payment, and say there was no bond, no legal demand for it; there was honour for you. The case of Kennet was one of corruption. A bankrupt of an infamous character was recommended to a situation under Government, because he was raising a loan for the Duke of York. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that this was an age the least corrupt of any in the history of the country. He forgot that men now blinked, and took pecuniary rewards, under the name of office, emolument, and in many other ways. The burden of the taxes, like a two-edged sword, reduced men to poverty, and exposed them to be seduced by bribery. When Gentlemen acquitted the Duke of York of corruption, because he took no money, they did not consider that corruption had nothing to do with money, but was to be found in the bad moral motive for action; undue influence swaying the mind from honour and justice. The Duke of York and Mrs Clarke were always in straits, always grasping at momentary pecuniary relief, sometimes together. It was strange to think that any of the Royal Family should be reduced to such straits. The case was very strong; any one of the charges was sufficient. They had evidence such as no jury could refuse. This was the greatest question that had been before the House of Commons since that of the seclusion of a Duke of York from the succession. The justice of England was at stake. The question to be determined was, whether it existed or not. He then finished an animated and long speech by declaring, that under every impression, he could have no hesitation

sitation in voting for the dismissal of the Duke of York from the army.

The *Master* of the *Rolls* observed, that he had hitherto refrained from speaking, because he wished to hear the opinion of other Members before he delivered his own. Two principles were involved in the question; 1st, Whether they should come to a decision on the subject; 2d, What that decision should be. Mr Bankes' amendment, he thought, would involve the House in an ambiguous decision. He agreed with Sir Francis Burdett in his ideas of corruption. If it could be proved that the Duke of York had connived at the receipt of money by Mrs Clarke, or any one else, the charge of corruption would be brought home to him. It was a question to be decided entirely by the credibility of evidence. It was impossible for the House to decide upon the character and interests, he would not say of the Duke of York, but of the meanest man in the land, by the evidence they had heard at the bar, because it was not given upon oath. The Hon. Member then entered into a long and acute examination of the evidence, which it is unnecessary to particularize, after the numerous speeches upon the subject already given. Mrs Clarke's evidence required to be received with considerable caution, as she had a purpose to serve, and was the declared enemy of the Duke. It was not sufficiently confirmed by other testimony to justify the House in proceeding on it. Her applications, it appeared, had often been unsuccessful, and she appeared to have been in a miserable state of ignorance with respect to military promotions. It must be admitted, that the Duke of York was culpable to a certain degree, in not stedfastly prohibiting her to talk or apply on the subject of military promotions. The House had only undoubted proofs that application had been made by her in two cases, that of O'Meara and Clavering. The first was not military, and the other had failed

Sir Samuel Romilly saw the subject under consideration in a different point of view from every person of the profession to which he belonged who had hitherto spoken on it. It was impossible for him, after considering the subject in all its bearings, to agree to the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought the original address ought to be voted. It had been said that the House ought to come to a decision on the charges against the Duke of York. But no written charges had been brought forward. Mr Wardle had stated facts in his opening speech, and a Committee had been appointed to inquire into these facts. In the letter of the Duke, (which he considered as a very unfortunate and improper one (he had deprecated the House coming to any decision It was painful for him to give his opinion, but he could not say that there was no ground for charges against the Duke, or that he disbelieved all the evidence. He then went into a long examination of the credibility of Mrs Clarke, and proved that notwithstanding the circumstances in her situation, and the points alleged against her, her evidence was entitled to credit. There were two things so irresistibly strong in the evidence, as to render it impossible for him to say that there was no ground of charge against the Duke. The first was the testimony of Miss Taylor respecting the conversation between the Duke and Mrs Clarke about Col. French's levy, the second was the note in the Duke's writing about Major Tonyn's promotion. He concluded by pointing out the necessity of addressing his Majesty to remove the Duke of York from his office.

Mr H. Smith did not think the evidence sufficient to induce the House to inflict censure or punishment on the Duke of York.

The *Solicitor General* thought it his duty to state to the House the reasons that had determined his opinion. The House ought first, he conceived, to come to a resolution concerning the guilt or innocence of the Duke, before any address was voted. He stated his reasons why Mrs Clarke and Miss Taylor ought not to be believed, and showed that the conduct of the Duke of York to her could not have been adopted, unless he had confided in his innocence.

Mr Wyndham did not consider the evidence as sufficient to convict the Duke of York, though it certainly was sufficient to raise suspicions, and for that reason he would vote (though very unwillingly) for Mr Bankes's amendment.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that Mrs Clarke had spoken a great deal of truth. She had related her own transactions with accuracy, and had no motive to falsify; but her charge of the connivance of the Duke of York he would not believe, because it was unsupported almost by others, and because she was actuated by resentment. Had the Duke been guilty, he never would have dismissed her unconditionally, and far less braved her threats. They ought not to vote the Duke guilty, but, if they thought him so, put him upon his trial.

Lord Milton had not formed his opinion from the gentlemen of legal habits, far less from Mr Burton, which went to say, that when any contradiction appeared, the whole evidence should be swept away. He had

no doubt that the Duke of York should be deprived of the command of the army. Whether he was guilty of personal corruption, was not so clear. He did not carry his good opinion of Mrs Clarke so far as some others did. The worst case was that of Kennet, which fully proved a corrupt mind in the Duke of York. It might be said that this was not a military case, and if it were excluded, then it would follow that the corruption of his Royal Highness had not been made out. But he thought himself entitled to carry this opinion of the Duke's corruption into the cases of French and Sanden. He neither approved of the addresses proposed, nor of the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He thought it would be better to lay the whole evidence before the King, but he would not press any new measure before the House, as he did not believe that many would coincide with him in opinion. He thought the inconveniences of one of the Royal Family being Commander in Chief much greater than the advantages. It had been said that the Duke would reform, but let it be considered that he was 45, and in his opinion, when a man possessed only the rudiments of folly, he would do nothing, as he grew older, but grow more foolish. The Duke's letter to the House he thought very foolish. It had merely added another charge to those already against the Duke, namely, a charge of falsehood.

Mr Ryder vindicated the Duke of York. The evidence of Mrs Clarke was such that it could not have been received in any court of justice. Miss Taylor's evidence was liable to strong suspicion. The note respecting Tonyn, when contrasted with the post-mark, proved nothing. Mrs Clarke's knowledge of army affairs was accounted for by her previous connexion with Mr Ogilvie, the army agent. In all his communications with the Duke of York in his official capacity, he found him uniformly solicitous about the welfare of the army, and his predecessor had given him the same information. He then pointed out some of the establishments for the good of the army made by the Duke of York's means, as the military colleges, the military school at Chelsea, &c. He concluded by pointing out the impropriety of the motions of Mr Wardle and Mr Bankes, and the necessity of coming to a resolution respecting the Duke's guilt or innocence.

The *Lord Advocate* spoke in defence of the Duke of York, but the House was so clamorous for the question, that he could not be heard.

Mr Wilberforce said he had been thus long in speaking, because he wished to hear the sentiments of others, before he laid before the House the opinion which he had formed. He pointed out the extreme improbability that the Duke of York was ignorant of the improper traffic of commissions carried on by his mistress. He then analyzed the evidence of Mrs Clarke, animadverted with great acuteness on the different charges, and concluded with stating his intention of voting for the amendment of Mr Bankes.

Mr Canning pointed out the necessity of proceeding by resolutions, commented upon the inconsistency of the proceedings on the opposite side, and the undue severity with which they treated the Duke of York. After some observations from Lord Folkstone, Mr Ponsonby, and Mr Tierney, the House came to a vote on Mr Bankes's address. For the address 199—Against it 294 — Majority against Mr Bankes's amended address 95. A second division then took place on Mr Wardle's motion. For it 123—Against it 364—Majority against Mr Wardle's motion 221. It was agreed that the House should proceed in the inquiry on Friday.

Friday, March 17.

The *Chancellor of Exchequer*, after a few words had passed between him and Mr Tierney, announced his intention to withdraw his resolution, and omit from it the word "charges," and otherwise to alter it to the following effect;—

"That this House having appointed a Committee to investigate the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as Commander in Chief, and having carefully considered the evidence which came before the said Committee, and finding that personal corruption, and connivance at corruption, have been imputed to his said Royal Highness, find it expedient to pronounce a distinct opinion upon the said imputation, and are accordingly of opinion that it is wholly without foundation."

A very long and desultory debate ensued, involving all the topics and arguments used during the tedious discussion of this disgusting subject. Sir T. Turton's amendment was first put to the vote, and negatived. Ayes 135—noes 334—majority against the amendment 199. Then the House divided on Mr Percival's motion. Ayes 279—noes 196—majority 82.

Mr Bragge Bathurst, after a short speech, moved the following resolution:

"That while the House acknowledges the beneficial effects resulting from the services of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, during the time of his being Commander in Chief, they had observed, with the deepest regret, that in consequence of a connection

most

most immoral and unbecoming, a pernicious and corrupt influence had been used in respect to military promotions, and such as gave colour to the various reports respecting the knowledge of the Commander in Chief of these transactions."

Sir *W. Curtis* seconded the motion.

Lord Althrope said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had lamented the loss the public would sustain by the resignation of the Duke of York as Commander in Chief; but the question was whether that loss would not be diminished, by the removal of a person who had lost the confidence of the public, and whose conduct had received so many severe animadversions in the course of the inquiry which had taken place? He did not consider the resignation of the Duke of York as a punishment, but as a step taken, in consequence of having, by his imprudence and irregularity, lost the confidence of the public.—The Right Hon. Gentleman had spoken, as if he seemed to think the Duke of York might hereafter be restored to the high office he had so lately enjoyed. He hoped, however, the Duke of York would *never* again be permitted to resume that situation. It was his intention to move an amendment, and the purport of the resolution he would wish to propose was,

"That the Duke of York having resigned, the House did not *now* think it necessary to proceed further on the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Duke of York, as far as relates to his Royal Highness."

He had purposely put in the word "now," because he thought the Duke of York ought not at any time hereafter to be restored to his situation as Commander in Chief, and if he should, the House would resume their proceedings upon the charges.

After another long desultory debate, Mr Bathurst's motion was negatived without a division. And the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved, that the word *now* be omitted in Lord Althrope's amendment, it was carried accordingly on a division, 235 to 112.—The amendment then passed without a division, which closes the proceedings on this very extraordinary business.

Monday, March 27.

Mr John Fane presented a petition from Captain Huxley Sanden, stating his services during a period of 32 years, in which he had been wounded and lost an eye. His error, which he deeply lamented, arose from no determinate intention to deceive, but from an alienation of mind, occasioned by a concussion of the brain in a fall some years ago, and by the fatigue of three nights examination before the House. The certificate of a physician, stating the dangerous state of his health, was read. Ordered that Capt. Sanden be brought to the bar of the House to-morrow, in order to be liberated.

He was accordingly brought to the bar next day, when the *Speaker* addressed him to the following purport:—

"Capt. Huxley Sanden—This House having entered on a solemn inquiry, of the utmost importance to the due administration of the army, and of the deepest personal concern with respect to the honour of the illustrious Commander in Chief, you were called upon to give evidence on the matters in issue; and in course of your evidence, were, by this House, adjudged to be guilty of gross prevarication. This offence, at all times destructive of the just authority and privileges of this House, and subversive of the common sanctions of civil society, was in your case peculiarly aggravated by your military character and profession—a character of which truth and honour ought ever to be the inseparable companions. It is your reproach to have fallen from this high eminence, and to have closed a long career of corrupt practices, by incurring the most ignominious sentence which the justice of this House can inflict. Nevertheless, the House taking into consideration your expressions of shame and sorrow for your misconduct, and having compassion on the broken state of health under which it is alleged you are suffering, has consented to put an end to your imprisonment. It has, therefore, ordered you to be discharged, and you are discharged accordingly, paying the fees.

Mr Whitbread moved, that the reprimand of Capt. Huxley Sanden be entered upon the Journals. Ordered accordingly.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

INDIA.

A VARIETY of intelligence has lately been received from this quarter, among which we regret to find some occurrences of rather an unpleasant nature. We have not room this month for more than the accounts of some hostile operations which have taken place (unexpectedly) in the province of Travancore, in which a small party of British troops have atchieved an enterprize of great danger, with astonishing bravery and success. The cause of the differences betwixt the British Government and the Rajah of Travancore is not stated. We have as yet only the following loose account from Bombay :—

"Accounts have been received at Bombay of differences having arisen between the British and the Governor of Travancore, of an attempt that had been made to cut off the Resident (against whom the natives of Travancore are exceedingly exasperated,) and of the Dewan's troops having attacked the lines of our subsidiary force at Quilon. —On the arrival of the India fleet, however, at Cochin, it found the Piedmontaise, with Col. Macaulay on board, lying there, for the protection of a few companies of Sepoys, that occupied the place, and were surrounded on all sides by the Travancorians, in considerable force. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which we had lost 40 or 50 men, and our troops were literally confined to the limits of the demolished fortifications of Cochin. Our force at Quilon, under Colonel Chalmers, had been attacked, and had likewise attacked in return, with the loss of about 145 killed and wounded. Many of the enemy had been destroyed ; but the communication of our troops with the interior of the country was cut off, and we were dependent for provisions and supplies upon Malabar, from whence these were sent along the coast. It was not perfectly known how far the Rajah of Travancore himself was implicated in these proceedings, which apparently originated with the Dewan, who had assumed the entire controul, and had called forth the whole force of the country. The Rajah of Cochin having refused to join the Travancorians, had been put to death ; and his successor, for the same cause, had suffered a similar fate ; but the third had concurred in the views of the Travancore Dewan, and had with his people taken up arms against us. Captain Foote, of the Piedmontaise, had destroyed indiscriminately every vessel, of whatever size or description, at Quilon, among which there were, doubtless, several belonging to the Arabs, and to the northern parts of the Malabar coast. Colonel Macaulay had had recourse to the measure of enrolling and arming the Christian inhabitants of Travancore, in consequence of which the Dewan had issued an order to put all the Christians to death, many of whom had suffered. Off Cape Comorin the fleet passed seven small vessels, conveying the 19th regiment, which General Maitland had sent from Columbo to Quilon ; and at Galle it was understood that Anjengo had been taken possession of by the Dewan's troops.

The following account of the storming of the lines of Travancore, which was accomplished by Major Welsh on the 15th of February last, with circumstances highly honourable to the skill and gallantry of that officer, will be found extremely interesting.

"On the 8th February, Major Welsh, with Lieutenant Gore, surveyed the enemy's lines, and to their astonishment observed some old walls apparently abandoned, and an approach of no great difficulty behind the battery on the south hill. This was reported at headquarters in the other camp ; Major Welsh proposed to take advantage of the discovery, and requested about 200 Europeans to be added to his own regiment, for the purpose of making the attempt. Colonel St Leger was favourable to the plan ; but before he would finally

nally decide, he sent Majors Welsh and Lambton to a neighbouring hill, to examine more particularly the works, the nature of the approach, &c.

"On the morning of the 9th, at sunrise, Colonel St Leger, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, and Majors Welsh and Lambton, repaired to the observatory, and had a full view of every thing, and returned fully convinced of the practicability of the plan. A deep jungle was discovered at the foot of the hill, but every thing else as had been previously supposed. A sketch and plan of attack was made out by Major Welsh, and submitted to Colonel St Leger, Lieutenant Col. M'Leod, and Major Lambton, by whom it was agreed that Major Welsh should take two companies of the piquet, amounting to 150 men, his own corps, and five companies 1st battalion 3d regiment; of these he left three companies of each battalion with the native piquets, and two guns at the advanced posts, under Capt. Stevenson, (who having recently broke his leg, was incapable of climbing;) the storming party therefore consisted of 150 Europeans, 69th regiment, under Captain Syms; seven volunteer artillery; two companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under Capt. Pepper; seven ditto, infantry, under Captain Lucas; 250 pioneers, under Lieut. Bertram; with four short scaling ladders; and a great quantity of ammunition.

"Having formed a forlorn hope of one serjeant, one corporal, and twelve privates, they marched off, on the road formerly cut by the pioneers to the left or southward, and proceeded without obstruction until they reached the foot of the hill, where they rested for half an hour to form up, and lie down, to allow the blue lights to burn out (these are burnt to prevent surprise.) They again started, and entered a dreadfully deep jungle, occasionally crossing ravines, ten, twelve, and fourteen feet deep, full of thorns and bushes, through which it was necessary to creep on their hands and feet. At this juncture Major Welsh took the command of the forlorn hope in person, making provision for a safe retreat, assigning to every man his post, and directing that it should beeffected in slow time, and by alternate sections of the European party, firing and filing to the rear. Having surmounted many difficulties, and scrambled over many precipices, Major Welsh missed every body but the forlorn hope, Lieut. Bertram and his pioneer bugle, with about four pioneers. The night was dark; this small party whistled to no purpose, and were then very near the works. After waiting in vain a quarter of an hour, the men were directed by their leader to fix their bayonets, cautioned not to fire, but to carry every thing by the bayonet. They assured Major Welsh of their determination to conquer or die with him, and crept under the walls, when, (having no ladders) it was proposed that they should climb upon one another's shoulders, the Major offering to be the first man; this the men would not allow.—Two men got in first, when the Major followed, who, finding the two men greatly exhausted, he himself drew up Lieut. Bertram and six men by main strength, and then gave place to others. Thus we formed a party of about 20.—It was exactly four A. M. They sat down, waiting in anxious suspence for some more of the party, who, having taken a different rout in the dark, entered with equal silence and success, with ladders about 200 yards below, to the right. They immediately, on being formed, set to work with a loud peal of musquetry, which was answered by the enemy with guns, blue lights, &c.—The small leading party was somewhat confounded, but this was no time for hesitation. The bugle was sounded, and they gave three loud huzzas, which were answered from one end of the hill to the other in a downward direction, when the firing increased. Unacquainted with the success below, and determined not to quit the hill alive, Major Welsh and his small party pushed up to the summit, still shouting and blowing. At this period Major Welsh, by his exertions, and many severe falls in his efforts, was completely deprived of the use of his limbs, and he fainted several times. Being joined by the light company, 1st battalion of the 3d regiment, he was afterwards carried, by his own desire, to the scene of action.

"As they approached, the day broke, and discovered the whole hill in possession of the British. The colours of the 2d battalion were hoisted on a conspicuous rock, and the guns of the enemy were

were turned on their lines, which were completely enfiladed. They continued, however, to fire some guns, until a party dashed down the rock, and drove them completely away from the whole lines, killing several, and taking all their arms, &c. During this operation, the whole force was moving down rapidly to the support of the storming party; a company of the 69th regiment joined them on the hill by the same scrambling route.

"Thus, by a successful *coup de-main*, fell the strong and famed lines of Travancore, the extent of which would require at least 10,000 men to defend them, and by nine o'clock there was not a man in sight, even from the upper posts. The North-hill, which is very strong, but about three quarters of a mile from the nearest part of the lines, was abandoned in such confusion, that the enemy left about fifty stand of arms at the gate, preferring a naked state to insure their flight. A great quantity of cannon, (some very beautiful brass ones) have been taken, together with muskets, pikes, and ammunition of all sorts."

The following is a copy of a letter from Colonel St Leger to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Madras, dated Feb. 10. 1809:

"Sir,

"I had the honour to convey to you this morning, by express, a small note in pencil, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, by which you were made acquainted with the satisfactory intelligence of the British flag being flying in every quarter of the Arumbooly lines, as well as the commanding redoubts on the north and south.

"It is impossible for me to describe, in language sufficiently strong, the obligations I feel under to the personal exertions of Major Welsh, commanding the 3d regiment of native infantry, and the detachment for assault under his command. The southern redoubt, which presented a complete enfilade of the whole main lines as far as the gate, was the object of Major Welsh's enterprize; an undertaking, which, from the natural strength of the approach, appeared to be only practicable to the exertions and determined bravery of British troops, led on to glory by Major Welsh. It was ascended under cover of the night, and our troops had actually escaladed the wall ere their approach was suspected; an ascent of such great difficulty, as to require six hours actual scrambling to reach the foot of the walls.

"In consideration of the brilliancy of this atchievement, I feel a pleasurable duty in detailing, for the information of the Hon. Governor in Council, the names of those officers who accompanied the escalade, which consisted of two companies of the picquet of his Majesty's 69th regiment, commanded by Captain Syms; the four flank companies and five battalion companies of the 3d regiment under Captain Lucas; and it did not require that confirmation which Major Welsh has conveyed, in the most handsome manner, to convince me, that, to have accomplished such an object, every man must have done his duty. In the list of gallant fellows which accompany this dispatch, I have to lament the fate of Captain Cunningham, whose wound I fear is mortal, which deprives his country of a brave and valuable officer. When Major Welsh had once effected his security in this commanding position, I dispatched to his assistance, by the same arduous rout, a company of his Majesty's 69th regiment, and three companies, 1st and 2d battalion 13th regiment, under Captain Hodgson, to reinforce and add confidence to his party. As soon as this addition was perceived, a detachment from his party stormed the main lines, and by dint of persevering bravery, carried them entirely, and the northern redoubt was abandoned entirely by the panic-struck enemy, who fled in all possible confusion in every direction, leaving me in possession of their strongest lines; and I am now encamped in a convenient position, two miles interior of the Arumbooly gate. I am in possession of the arsenal, which appears well filled with arms, ammunition, and many stores, with a quantity of valuable ordnance in the works, which has not yet been ascertained."

General Orders.

Madras Gazette, Feb. 25. 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has recently received a particular account of the action which took place at Quilon, on the 15th ultimo, between

tween the British troops and the troops of Travancore, in which, after a severe and long contest, the Travancore troops were defeated with heavy loss. From the extent of the combined forces which were opposed to the British troops, this signal victory reflects the highest honour on their discipline and valour; the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing his strongest approbation of their meritorious conduct.

The Governor conveys to Lieut.-Col. Chalmers, who commanded the British detachment at Quilon, in this distinguished action, his public thanks; and Lieut.-Col. Chalmers is requested to convey the thanks of the Governor in Council to Lieut.-Col. Picton of his Majesty's 12th regiment, Major Muirhead, Major Hamilton, Captain Newall, Captain Pepper, Captain Macintosh, Lieut. Lindsay, Lieut. Arthur of the engineers, and the Officers of the Staff, Capt. Cranston and Capt. Achmuty, with the other officers and troops of the detachment, who bravely signalized themselves on this occasion.

The Governor also takes this opportunity of expressing his warm approbation of the conduct of a detachment of troops stationed at Cochin, under the command of Major Hewit, who, with great skill and bravery, repulsed the numerous and united forces of the troops of Travancore and Cochin, in an attack which they made on the British detachment on the 19th. The Governor in Council has particular satisfaction in expressing to Major Hewitt, and the officers and men under his command, his public thanks, for their highly deserving conduct.

A dispatch, dated the 10th instant, has been received from the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel St Leger, from the camp in Travancore, in which he relates the complete success which has attended the forces deputed by him to storm the barrier, commanded by Major Welsh. Notwithstanding the difficulty of approach, the walls were scaled, and the Arumbooly lines, and covering redoubts north and south, carried. This service being effected, a company of his Majesty's 69th regiment, and three of the 5th battalion 13th native infantry, under Capt. Hodgson, were sent to einforce Major Welsh, who then stormed and carried the main lines.

Colonel St Leger speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Majors Welsh and Lambton, and of all the officers employed on this glorious service; and particularly laments the wound of Captain Cunningham, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, which has since proved mortal. The names of the officers employed on the service are, Major Welsh; Captains Syms, Lindsay, and Cuningham; Lieutenants Carey, Reid, Lane, and Bayley—Captains Lucas, Pepper, Carfrae; Lieutenants Walker, Ray, Dawson, Noble, Inverarity, Jeffrey, Rule, Shepherd, Black, of the 3d native infantry—and Colonel Bertram of the pioneers.

Colonel St Leger was in possession of the arsenal, which was extremely well stored, and of a number of pieces of ordnance.

WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

(*From the London Gazette.*)

(*Concluded from p. 550.*)

BATTLE OF THE 22d OF MAY.

Corps of Lieut.-General Hiller.

With the morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled General Vacquant to abandon Aspern, when the regiment of Klebeck again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way. The regiment of Benjovsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the church yard, the walls of which Field-Marshal Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the church, together with the parsonage, to be set on fire. Neither could the enemy produce any farther effect upon the bushy meadow, after General Hiller had ordered the force there to be supported by two battalions of Anton Mitrowsky's and a battery; on which the Jagers, St George's, and two battalions of Vienna volunteers, drove him from his advantageous position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

Corps

Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde, having received a message from General Vacquant, that the enemy was assembling in force before Aspern, towards the bushy meadow, and apparently had in view an attack upon that point, was just going to throw a fresh battalion of Argenteau's into Aspern, when the enemy, in heavy columns of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous artillery, began to advance upon the centre of the corps in the plain. The troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted as they were with the incessant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the attack; their ammunition, both for artillery and musketry, began to fail, and General Vacquant retreated in good order to the church-yard. This post, gained at so dear a rate, was again taken from him, after several attacks sustained in conjunction with Lieutenant-General Hiller; the place was alternately taken and lost, till at length the superiority of our fire obliged the enemy to abandon the houses, and a last assault of Hiller's corps prevented all other attempts.

From the moment of the retaking of Aspern, it became possible to oppose an offensive movement to the enemy advancing upon the centre, and to operate upon his left flank and communication. The defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's corps; and while Count Bellegarde applied his right wing on Aspern, he formed his left and the centre in the direction of Essling, in such a manner, that, by degrees, he gained the right flank of the enemy, compelled him to retreat, and, by the complete effect of the artillery brought to bear upon the left wing, which commanded the whole space from Aspern to Essling, gave him a most severe defeat.

Corps of Lieut.-General the Prince of Hohenzollern.

The dawn of morning was with this corps also the signal for the renewal of the gigantic conflict. The enemy's infantry was drawn up in large divisions, and between it the whole of the heavy cavalry was formed in masses. The General of Cavalry, Prince Lichtenstein, on observing this order of battle, drew up his right wing *en echiquier*, behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with reserves posted in the rear. A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the enemy, who seemed desirous to annihilate our corps by the murderous fire of cannon and howitzers. Upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on both sides, and the oldest soldiers never recollect to have witnessed so tremendous a fire. Vain was every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because, in this case, there was no alternative but victory or death. Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itself in motion, and the cavalry made its principal attack on the point where the corps of cavalry of Prince Lichtenstein communicated with the left wing of the Prince of Hohenzollern. The engagement now became general. The Generals were every where at the head of their troops, and inspired them with courage and perseverance. The Archduke himself seized the colours of Zach's, and the battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed, with new enthusiasm, his heroic example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his Adjutant-General, Count Colloredo, received a ball in his head, the wound from which was at first considered dangerous; a squeeze of the hand signified to him the concern of his sympathising commander, who, filled with contempt of death, now fought for glory and for his country.

The attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the enemy. He was beaten at all points, and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.

About this time the Prince of Hohenzollern observed on his left wing, near Essling, a chasm, which had been formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of attack. Frolich's regiment commanded by Colonel Mecsery, was ordered thither in three corps, and repulsed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied with infantry and artillery. The corps remained in the position which they had taken, till the grenadiers of the reserve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Brietenlee, arrived to relieve the battalions exhausted with the sanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's position. Lieut.-General D'Aspre penetrated with the four battalions of grenadiers of Prezinsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a shot, to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive fire from Essling, that nothing but the presence of the Archduke, who hastened to the spot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their ground.

About noon the Archduke ordered a new

new assault upon Esling, which was immediately undertaken by Lieut.-Gen. D'Aspre, with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenbetter and Scovaux on the left, and Scharlach and Georgy in front. Five times did these gallant troops rush up to the very walls of the houses, burning internally and placed in a state of defence; some of the grenadiers thrust their bayonets into the enemy's loop-holes; but all their efforts were fruitless, for their antagonists fought the fight of despair. The Archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the assault, he would not permit them, as the enemy was then in full retreat.

Corps of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg.

Both divisions of this corps, which, in advancing to the engagement, had composed the fourth and fifth columns, were formed, before break of day, for a new attack, for which the enemy likewise made preparations on his side, but with a manifest superiority in numbers. Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the village of Esling with the Archduke Charles's regiment of infantry, to push forward his other troops in battalions, and in particular, to go and meet the enemy, who was advancing, in the open country, between Esling and the nearest arm of the Danube. The village was already gained, and battalions advancing on the left obliged the enemy, drawn up in several lines, to yield. Favoured by a fog, which suddenly came on, the enemy's heavy cavalry ventured to attack, on all sides, the corps formed by Sztarray's and Hiller's regiments of infantry. These brave fellows received him with fixed bayonets, and at the last moment poured in their fire with such effect, that the enemy was compelled to betake himself to flight, with considerable loss.

Cobourg's, the Archduke Louis's and Czartorisky's regiments, belonging to the division of Lieutenant General Dedovich, stationed on the right, renewed the exertions of the preceding day, with the same distinction and the same success. After this severe conflict, the enemy seemed to have no inclination to expose himself to any fresh disaster, and confined himself merely to the operation of his superior artillery.

About eleven A. M. Prince Rosenberg received orders from the Archduke, Commander in Chief, to make a new attack upon Esling, and a message, to the same effect, was sent to Lieut.-General Dedovich, who commanded the right division of this corps. Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack under the conduct of the Princes Hohenlohe and Rohan, while Lieutenant-General Dedovich advanced against the citadel of the place, and the magazine surrounded with walls and ditches.

The attack was made with redoubled bravery, and our troops rushed with irresistible impetuosity into the village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this post, into which the enemy kept continually throwing new reinforcements, which was of the utmost importance for covering his retreat, which he had already resolved upon, and which he defended with an immense sacrifice of lives. Prince Rosenberg, therefore, resolved to confine himself to the obstinate maintenance of his own position, to secure the left flank of the army, and to increase the embarrassment of the enemy, by an incessant fire from all the batteries.

In the night between the 22d and 23d, the enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning his rear-guard also had evacuated Esling, and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession, as near as possible, of the necessary posts of observation.

Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of the world and in the history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French revolution. It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion.

Three pieces of cannon, seven ammunition waggons, seventeen thousand French muskets, and about three thousand cuirassiers, fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great; this and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, proves the determination of the combatants either to conquer or die.

The Austrian army laments the death of eighty-seven superior officers, and four thousand one hundred and ninety-nine subalterns and privates. Lieutenant-Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frehel, Generals Winzingerode, Grill, Neustadter, Siegenthal, Colloredo, May Hohenfeld, and Buresch, six hundred and sixty-three officers, and fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-one subalterns and privates were wounded. Of these Field-Marshal Weber, eight officers and eight hundred and twenty-nine men, were taken prisoners by the enemy.

The loss of the enemy was prodigious, and

and exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data.

Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St Hilaire, and Albuquerque, are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange wounded; Durosnel and Fouler taken.

Upwards of seven thousand men, and an immense number of horses, were buried on the field of battle; five thousand and some hundred wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs there are at present twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three wounded; many were carried to St Polten, Enns, and as far as Lintz; two thousand three hundred were taken. Several hundreds of corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its shores; many met their death in the island of Lobau, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential air is wafted from the theatre of death.

His Imperial Highness, the Generalissimo, has indeed undertaken the duty, so dear to his heart, of acquainting the Monarch and the country with the names of those who took the most active share in the atchievements of these glorious days; but he acknowledges, with profound emotion, that amidst the rivalship of the highest military virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares *all the soldiers of Aspern* worthy of public gratitude.

His Imperial Highness considers the intelligent dispositions of the Chief of his Staff, General Baron Wimpfen, and his incessant exertions as the foundation of the victory.

The officers commanding corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest favours, by uncommon devotedness, personal bravery, warm attachment to their Sovereign, and their high sense of honour.

Their names will be transmitted to posterity with the atchievements of the valiant troops who were under their direction. Colonel Smola, of the artillery, by his indefatigable activity in the proper application of the ordnance, and his well-known bravery, rendered the most important services.

(Here follows a long list of the officers who particularly distinguished themselves.)

Such is the Austrian account of these desperate battles; and from its appearance in the London Gazette, it is entitled to credit. The French bulletin, which is too long for our notice, certainly falsifies the loss of their army, which they state only at 1100 killed and 3500 wounded; a thing perfectly incredible, when the Austrians, who kept the field of battle, candidly acknowledge their loss to be near 20,000 in killed and wounded. But many private accounts from the French army, which may be depended on, state that the army was deprived of not less than 40,000 men on these days. The bulletin also admits that the remainder of the French army effected its retreat to the island of Inder Lobau on the night of the 22d May, and that their headquarters were again fixed at Ebersdorf on the south bank of the Danube.

On the 14th of June, another hard-fought battle took place on the Rhaab near Presburgh in Hungary, betwixt the army of the Archduke John, who had retreated from Italy, supported by the Archduke Palatine with 25,000 of the Hungarian insurrection, and the French army under the Viceroy of Italy (Eugene Beauharnois) and Marmont. Both sides appear to have been nearly equal in strength, about 50,000 men each. On the 12th and 13th the attacks of the French were repulsed with considerable loss. But having been reinforced with a strong corps under Marshal Davoust from the main army, the battle was renewed on the morning of the 14th, when after a very brave resistance, the raw Hungarian levies were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the enemy, and the Archdukes were obliged to retreat about five in the evening, with the loss (as they say) of 1500 killed, and 2000 wounded. The French claim a great victory, but the Austrians were in such force at Comorn for some weeks afterwards, as shews that the French suffered such a loss as made it necessary for them to decline a pursuit.

On the 24th, the French entered Raab, the garrison of which, about 1500 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

The French bulletins received since the battle of the 22d of May, are so extremely long, that we can only state the substance of one, dated Wolkersdorf July 9. According to this account, the French had been busy for six weeks

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in erecting bridges of different kinds across the Danube, the machinery of which was of the most stupendous construction. On the evening of the 4th of July, every thing being in readiness, the army began to pass over with great rapidity, while a dreadful cannonade was kept up by the batteries of Lobau on the village of Enzersdorf, in order to attract the attention of the Austrians to that point. At daybreak on the 5th, the French army was drawn up on the great plain below Enzersdorf, about three miles from the redoubts on the left wing of the Austrian entrenchments. The Austrians are said to have been at first confounded at these movements, but recovered themselves, and endeavoured to gain some advantages on this new field of battle. For this purpose they detached a strong body of infantry, with all their cavalry, in order to outflank the right of the French army. It appears that the battle began at noon, and continued till nine at night. The French say the Austrians retired at that time, leaving the immense field of battle covered with his remains. Next day, the 6th, however, at daybreak, the battle was renewed with double fury. The French had brought up during the night their whole force, which had not been engaged the preceding day. Still the Austrians seem to have fought with the most desperate courage. The villages of Neusiedel, Wagram, and Glinzendorf, were taken and retaken, with immense loss on both sides. The Austrians had out-flanked the left of the French, and had brought against it an immense line of artillery. To counteract this, Napoleon ordered all his force, with 100 pieces of artillery, against the centre and right of the Austrians, who unable to withstand such an attack, fell back rapidly. This decided the fate of the day. The Austrians began to retreat about two, and long before dusk were out of sight. No mention is made of a pursuit, but that the French remained matters of the field, which was covered with the enemy's wounded.

"Such (continues the bulletin) is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever memorable, in which from three to four hundred thousand men, and from twelve to fifteen hundred pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months. Ten pair of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between three and 400 officers, and a considerable number of Generals, Colonels, and Majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with the slain, among whom are the bodies of several Generals. All the enemy's wounded have fallen into our hands. It may be calculated that the result of this battle will be that of reducing the Austrian army to less than 60,000 men. Our loss has been considerable; it is estimated at 1500 in killed, and from 3000 to 4000 wounded. The Duke of Istria, at the moment when he was preparing for an attack with the cavalry, had his horse shot dead by a cannon-ball, which fell upon his saddle, and slightly grazed his thigh. The General of Division Lasalle was killed by a musket-ball. He was an officer of the greatest merit, and one of our best light cavalry Generals. The Bavarian General Wrede, and Generals Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sabuc, Frere, and Defranc, were wounded. Colonel Prince Aldobrandini was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball; the Majors of the Guard Dusmenil and Carbenau were also wounded; the Adjutant Commandant Duprat was killed; the Colonel of the 9th infantry of the line on the field of battle. That regiment has covered itself with glory. The Officers of the Staff are preparing a return of our losses."

Of the extent of the defeat which the Austrians have sustained, it is difficult to judge from the preceding account. That, in such desperate battles, with such immense numbers engaged on both sides, the French should only lose 1500 killed, and 4000 wounded, is not entitled to belief. Indeed, later accounts from the field of battle estimate their less at 12,000 killed, and state that additional sick-quarters had been required at Vienna for the enormous number of 38,000 wounded; among these were a great number of officers. We have no official particular account from Austria of these battles; but articles in the German papers state upon some authority, that the Austrians admit their loss to have been very great, especially in officers; and that it was owing to the fall

fall or wounds of some of their ablest Generals, that their right wing was obliged to fall back, and which compelled the Archduke likewise to withdraw his centre. But the French had by this time suffered so severely, that the Austrians retired in order, and without molestation.

The Austrian Generals who suffered were, General Normann, a most skilful officer, killed, Prince Rosenberg, Prince de Rohan, Baron d'Aspre, Marshals Vuckossavich and Dedovich, severely wounded, and the Archduke Charles and Prince John of Lichtenstein slightly wounded by musket shot. The Emperor Francis was stationed at Wolkersdorf during the battles, but he retired to Hungary with his family and suite on the 9th of July. The Archduke's headquarters were at Litschaw in Moravia on the 20th of July.

Meanwhile, we are informed by the French papers, that Prince John of Lichtenstein had been sent about the 10th of July by the Archduke, with a flag of truce to Bonaparte, soliciting an armistice, which it appears was readily acceded to, for one month, and 15 days notice before the renewal of hostilities; but that Presburgh and Gratz were to be garrisoned by the French, and the Tyrol and the Voralberg evacuated by Austria. Prince John returned again to Vienna on the 15th, and was introduced to Bonaparte, and to his supple minister Champagne, who was empowered to negotiate a peace with the Austrian Prince. But we have no further intelligence respecting the negociation.

GRAND EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

An expedition upon a larger scale, in respect of naval and military force, than any which ever left the British shores, set sail from the Downs on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. During the preparation, which occupied nearly two months, the destination was kept a profound secret, and a strict embargo was laid on at all the ports in the kingdom on the 12th, (which was removed on the 5th of August.)

The right wing of this great army embarked at Ramsgate, Deal, and Harwich, in four divisions, and consists of the following troops:—

Lieut.-General the Earl of Chatham Commander in Chief.

First Division.—Light troops.

Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Roslyn.

3d Dragoon guards, three squadrons; 12th light dragons, three squadrons; 2d light dragoons; King's German legion. Major-General Linsingen.

43d Foot, light infantry, 2d battalion; 52d ditto, ditto, ditto; 95th rifles, eight companies. Major Gen. Stewart.

1st battalion King's German legion; 2d ditto, ditto. Brig.-Gen. Baron Alten.

Second.—Reserve.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hope.

1st Foot guards, 1st battalion; ditto, 3d ditto; flank companies. Brigadier-General Disney.

4th Foot, 1st battalion; ditto, 2d ditto; 28th ditto, 1st ditto. Major General Earl of Dalhousie.

20th Regiment; 92d ditto, 1st battalion. Major-General Sir W. Erskine.

The Third is the Second Division of the Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Mackenzie Fraser.

5th Foot, 1st battalion; 58th ditto, ditto; 91st ditto. Major-Gen. Dyott.

9th Foot, 1st battalion; 38th ditto, ditto; 42d ditto, ditto. Brig.-Gen. Montresor.

Fourth.—Third division of the Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Marquis of Huntly.

59th regiment, 2d battalion; 11th ditto, ditto; 79th ditto, 1st ditto.—Major-Gen. Leith.

2d (or Queen's,) 76th foot; 54th ditto, 2d battalion. Brig.-Gen. Ackland.

The left wing embarked at Portsmouth, in three parts;—chiefly on board ships of the line.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, second in command.

First.—Light Troops.

Staff corps detachment; 9th light dragoons, three squadrons; 35th regiment, rifles, two companies. Col. Mahon.

68th regiment, light infantry; 71st ditto, ditto, 1st battalion; 35th ditto, ditto. Brig.-Gen. Rottenburgh.

Second.—First division.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Paget.

1st foot, 3d battalion; 5th ditto, 1st ditto.

ditto; 35th ditto, 2d ditto. Major-Gen. Graham.

14th foot, 2d battalion; 51st light regiment; 82d ditto, 1st battalion.—Brig. Gen. Houston.

Third.—Fourth division.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Thos. Grosvenor, 23d foot, 2d battalion; 26th ditto. ditto; 32d ditto, 1st ditto; 81st ditto, 2d ditto. Brig.-Gen. Brown.

30th foot, 1st battalion; 63d ditto, 2d ditto; 77th regiment. Major.-Gen. Picton.

General Brownrig, Adjutant-General to the Army.

ARTILLERY.

Six troops of horse, and eight brigades of foot. Major-Gen. Macleod.

Engineers. Gen. Ferrot.

The following is a correct list of the Earl of Chatham's personal Staff:—

TO BE AIDES DE CAMP.

Major Bradford, 11th Foot. Hon. Captain Gardner, R. A. Captain Haddon, 6th Dragoons. Major Linsingen, 1st Light Dragoons, K. G. L. Captain Felix, 36th foot. Major Lord Charles Manners, and Capt. Lord R. Manners, extra Aides de Camp. Lieut.-Col. Carey, 3d Foot Guards, Military Secretary.

The whole military force amounts to nearly 40,000 men; the quantity of light and heavy artillery, mortars, howitzers, shot, shells, rockets, &c. is immense, and occupies 40 large transports. The Medical Staff and Commissariat Establishments are very extensive, and highly respectable.

The naval part of the expedition is likewise great, and is commanded by Admirals Sir Richard Strachan, Sir Richard Keats, Otway, and Lord Gardner. Sir Home Popham is captain of the Fleet. The total number of ships employed is said to be nearly 300, consisting of 30 ships of the line, 25 frigates, 60 sloops, cutters, and gun-brigs, 45 bombs and fire ships, the remainder transports.

That the Dutch islands in the mouth of the Scheldt are the objects of attack by this vast armament, is ascertained from the following accounts from the Commander in Chief, which were published in a London Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th August.

Downing Street, August 7.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, 2d and 3d August 1809.

Head quarters, Middleburgh, 2d August 1809.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that, having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in his Majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived, the same evening, and anchored, in East Capelle Roads, and were joined, on the following morning, by the division of the army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope.—It blew, in the course of that day, a fresh gale from the westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Room Pot, where Lieut. General Sir John Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.

The left wing of the army, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operations against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th; but the wind continuing to blow fresh from the westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the difficult and narrow passage into the Vere Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the troops landed on the Bree Sand, about a mile to the westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieutenant-General Fraser was detached im-

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mediately to the left against Fort der Hask and Ter Vere, the former of which, on his approach, was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defences, and had a garrison of about six hundred men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well directed fire of the bomb-vessels and gun boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested.

Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middleburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Lord Paget and Major-General Graham, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and left to St Laurens.

On the morning of the 1st instant, the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the enemy. In this movement he was driven by Major-Gen. Graham's division, on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nolle, while Brig.-Gen. Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburgh to retire, with the loss of four guns, and many killed and wounded.—Lieutenant-General Lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest praise is due to the several General Officers for their judicious disposition in the advance of their respective columns. To Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted for his exertions in this service, and the prompt and able manner in which he has executed my orders. The light troops, under Brigadier General Baron Rottenburg, have been admirably conducted; and with the officers commanding the several corps engaged, I have every reason to be most perfectly satisfied. The 3d battalion of the Royals, and flank companies of the 5th regiment, maintained the right, under difficult circumstances, with great gallantry, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

Ter Vere being in our possession, Lieutenant-General Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakens, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing.

I have to regret the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not to be long deprived of his services.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.—Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed.

The pressure of circumstances has prevented the Commanding Officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordnance stores taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Huntly's division, remain at anchor in the Weiling Passage, and the divisions of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn and Lieutenant-General Grosvenor are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat.

I cannot conclude without expressing, in the strongest terms, my admiration of the distinguished ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat; nor can the advantages resulting from the success of this operation be too highly estimated, as, by it, we were not only enabled to effect a disembarkation, which, in the then state of the wind, was impracticable in any other quarter, but also that the enemy, probably relying on the difficulty of the navigation, was less prepared for resistance. I must also warmly acknowledge, the great assist-

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ance the service has derived from the zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, and the seamen employed, in drawing a considerable proportion of the artillery through a heavy sand, and without whose aid, the advance of the army must necessarily have been suspended, the strength of the tide rendering the landing of the horses for a time extremely difficult. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CHATHAM.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the island of Walcheren, from the time of landing, on the evening of the 30th July, to the 1st of August inclusive.

Middleburgh, Aug. 2. 1809.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 1st foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 75 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 5th foot—4 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 26th foot—Return not received; supposed to have none.

1st Batt. 32d foot—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 35th foot—4 rank and file killed; 2 Captains, 14 rank and file wounded: 11 rank and file missing.

51st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

65th Foot—1 drummer, 10 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 24 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 71st foot—Return not received; supposed to have about 25 killed and wounded.

2d Batt. 81st foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 82d foot—11 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file wounded.

85th Foot—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

95th Foot—5 rank and file wounded.

Embodied detachments—Return not received.

STAFF—26th foot, 1 Captain wounded; 40th foot, 1 Brigadier-General ditto; 62d foot, 1 Captain ditto.

August 1809.

Total—1 Officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed; 13 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 154 rank and file wounded; 34 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—3d Batt. 1st foot, Lieut. D. M'Lean.

Wounded—3d Batt. 1st foot, Captain John Wilson, Lieut. Jackson, and Volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly; 2d batt. 35th foot, Capt. Tisdell, slightly; Capt. Frederick, dangerously; 68th foot, the names of the three officers wounded, not specified in the return; 2d batt. 82d foot, Lieut. Reed, slightly, Lieut. Pratt, dangerously; 85th foot, the name of the officer wounded, not mentioned in the return.

STAFF—26th foot, Captain Fotheringham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, slightly; 40th foot, Brigadier-General Browne, slightly; 62d foot, Capt. Browne, Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Houston, slightly.

Middleburgh, August 3. 1809.

MY LORD,

Since my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from Lieut. General Sir John Hope, of his having occupied Batz, and taken possession of the whole island of South Beveland.—I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that, upon the batteries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakens surrendered this evening, and I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

To the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,—*August* 7.

Lieut. James Duncan, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the Idas, arrived yesterday evening at this office, with dispatches from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Venerable, off the Vere Cat, August 4.

SIR,

You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my flag in the Ame-

thyst, and that it was my intention to have preceded the expedition, in company with the Venerable, on board which ship Lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public service might suffer from the Commanders in Chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the Venerable, and sailed from the Downs at day-light on the 28th ult.

I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, of my arrival on the evening of that day, in the Stone Deeps, with the Amethyst and several smaller vessels, where I was joined by the Fisgard, Captain Bolton, who had, with great judgement, placed vessels on the various shoals off this coast. After dark, Lieutenant Groves of this ship, with some skilful pilots in Deal boats, were dispatched to sound the Room Pot Channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.

Early next morning, the 29th, the division of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, conducted by Capt. Bathurst, in the Salsette, joined me, as did also Rear Admiral Sir Richard Keats in the Superb. This zealous officer had the command of the blockading squadron off the entrance of the Scheldt, but, observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, left that squadron under the orders of Lord Gardiner, and resumed the charge of Sir John Hope's division; I therefore directed the Rear-Admiral to shift his flag to the Salsette, and to proceed to the Room Pot.

The entrance to that channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of Sir Home Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I intrusted to that officer the service of leading Sir Richard Keats's division in, and which he did, with great skill, in the Sabrina, Captain Kattoe; the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the islands of Schowen and North Beveland.

That afternoon Rear-Admiral Otway, with the left wing of the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication.

On the morning of the 30th, Sir H. Popham, returned, with a letter from Sir Richard Keats, acquainting me that the division under his charge were al safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient space in the Room Pot to contain all the ships to which anchorage Sir Home Popham undertook to conduct them; and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instantly got under sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came to in safety off the Vere Gat.

As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable, together with the mortar brigs, to push in shore to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak battery.

At half past four, the boats put off under the direction of Lord Amelius Beauclerc of the Royal Oak, and Capt. Cockburn of the Belleisle, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition, the firing from the mortar and gun-vessels having driven the enemy completely from the Derhaak battery.

Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Vere-Gat, off Campvere, and having given Sir Home Popham, who, at the request of Lord Chatham, had remained on shore with his Lordship, permission to employ them as the service might require, he, the next morning, began to cannonade Campvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the town.

The officers and crews, engaged in that service, had a great claim to my admiration for their conduct. Three of our gun boats were sunk. In the afternoon, it blew fresh, and as the strength of the tide prevented the bombs from acting, I directed the flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing position. At night, Captain Richardson of the Cesar, who was on the Dike on shore, threw some rockets at the nearest battery of Campvere, and, soon after, the Commanding Officer of the town sent out an offer to surrender. A copy of the terms, acceded to by Lieutenant General Fraser, and Captain Richardson, the senior naval officer on the spot, accompanies this letter.

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The army under Sir John Hope landed at South Beveland on the 1st of this month, and, by a letter from Sir Richard Keats, of yesterday's date, I find, the whole of the island is in our posession, the enemy's ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp. We are getting our flotilla through the slough into the Western Scheldt, to prevent succours being thrown into Flushing by the canal of Ghent. When the Ramekens battery is taken, we hope to pass the lighter vessels to the Western Scheldt, for the purpose of following up the other objects of the expedition.

I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the assistance I have received from Rear-Admiral Otway, and how much I approve of the arrangements he made for landing the division under Sir Eyre Coote, which was carried into effect by Lord Amelius Beauclerc, and Captain Cockburn, with much skill and activity. Sir Richard Keats, in the execution of the arduous duties he has had to perform, has shewn his accustomed zeal and judgment. The Captains, Officers, and crews of his Majesty's ships are indefatigable in the execution of their respective duties, and I have much pleasure in adding, that there is a most perfect co-operation of the army and navy.—I have, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

P. S.—I send this by Lieut. Duncan, whose cutter, the Idas, was close in shore, and covered the landing.

Venerable, off the Vere Gat, Aug. 5. 1809.

SIR,

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inclose, for their Lordships information, a copy of the capitulation of the fort of Ramekens which surrendered to his Majesty's forces under Lieutenant-General Fraser yesterday afternoon. The possession of this post is of great importance to our further operations in the West Scheldt, as it will enable me, without molestation, to advance the whole of the flotilla, together with the Camilla and Pallas, by the Slough, and which, I trust, will effectually prevent any succours being thrown into Flushing, either from Cadsand, or by the Ghent Channel.

I have also the honour of forwarding copies of Sir Richard Keats's account of his proceedings in South Beveland, by which their Lordships will perceive that the operations of the combined force under the Rear-Admiral and Sir John Hope, have been very successful, and that the important post of Bathz has been evacuated by the enemy. I came here to forward this dispatch to England, and shall leave the command of this division with Rear Admiral Otway, and return to the flotilla, which I conclude is now investing Flushing. It is my intention to hoist my flag in one of the small vessels in the Slough, that I may be near the head-quarters of Lord Chatham, and to conduct the various services in the West Scheldt.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

Sabrina, off South Beveland, Aug. 1.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that Sir John Hope, and seven thousand of his division of the army, were landed on South Beveland this afternoon, since which I have been informed by message from him, that he was met, on his approach towards Goes, by the magistrates, into which place he is at liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the enemy's ships of the line, and six brigs, are at anchor off the east end of South Beveland; the others, I conclude, have moved higher up the Scheldt.

Three of the four sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my flag in the Sabrina, and am not without hopes of getting the remaining parts of the division on shore, and most part of the army supplied to morrow. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

The substance of this letter was sent by telegraphic communication from the Sabrina, at five o'clock. The six brigs are getting under sail, and moving up the Scheldt apparently, but the ships of the line are still fast.

Sabrina, off Wemeldinge, Aug. 3.

Soon after I landed I was informed by letter from Sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the night; and, as he informed me, the communication was open between Walcheren and this island, and he had sent to Lord Chatham an account of the evacuation, I concluded

ded you would hear it from thence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make observations, and from which I am this moment returned. R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart.

Articles of capitulation for the surrender of the town of Middleburgh to his Britannic Majesty's forces, in consequence of a deputation from the Prefect and Burgomasters for that purpose:

I. Security to be granted to every person, public functionaries, citizens, and inhabitants, provided they conduct themselves, as peaceable citizens, and conform to such regulations as will be hereafter established by the authority of the British Government. II. Protection to all private property whatsoever, but all public property to be accounted for to such Commissioners as will be named by the General commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces. III. The armed citizens, or other inhabitants who have done military duty, to be protected in their persons and property, upon condition that their arms are given to such persons as will be duly authorised to receive them. IV. Public functionaries and their families are permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other part of Holland. V. All military sick in hospital to remain where they are at present, and to be taken care of by their own medical people, but must be considered prisoners of war.

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Lieut.-Gen.

Heights of Bree Sand, this
31st day of July 1809.

Articles of capitulation granted by Gen. Mackenzie Fraser, to the fortress of Veer, Aug. 1. 1809.

The garrison to march out of the town with all the honours of war, and to ground their arms on the glacis, but to be considered prisoners of war.—The officers to keep their horses, swords, and property, and the soldiers their knapsacks. All the artillery and stores, and public property, to be delivered up.

Prisoners taken at Ter Veer.

Artillery—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 6 fire-workers, 5 artificers, 65 gunners, 1 drummer. *Infantry*—4 Captains, 4 first Lieutenants, 5 second Lieutenants, 4 Serjeant-Majors, 13 serjeants 4 touriers, 10 drummers, 3 pipers, 329 soldiers. *Naval*, 1 Captain, 1 Master, 17 sailors, 1 boy, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates (serving as marines.)—Total, 519.

Terms of Capitulation of the Fortress of Ramakens, August 3. 1809.

The garrison surrenders prisoners of war, with every thing that belongs to the fortress, whether ammunition, cannon, or government stores, belonging to the French and Dutch, of every sort and kind. The garrison will lay down their arms this moment; and to be disposed of as the British Government chuses.

The officers to keep their swords, and will, with their soldiers, be permitted to keep their private baggage.

Strength of the garrison.

2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 serjeants 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 111 privates. —Total 127.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 7. 1809.

MY LORD,

Nothing very material has occurred since my last dispatch of the 3d instant. We have been unremmittingly employed in bringing up the artillery of siege, ammunition, and stores, to the vicinity of Flushing, and the troops have been occupied in the construction of the batteries, and in carrying in the several works before the place, but which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy rains which have fallen here.

The enemy is active and enterprising, and the garrison has certainly considerable reinforcements from the opposite coast; nor has it been in the power of the flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these circumstances it has been found necessary to land Lieut.-General Grosvenor's division, and the two light battalions of the King's German legion have been also for the present brought on shore.

Immediately on the fall of the Ramakens, I determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements were made, to pass the infantry of Lieut.-General the Earl of

of Rosslyn's corps, together with Lieut. General the Marquis of Huntly's division, and the light brigades of artillery, into South Beveland, with the reserve under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, and that the cavalry and ordnance ships, together with the transports for Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's division, the moment their services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt, but of course this latter operation cannot take place until a sufficient naval force shall have been enabled to enter the river, and to proceed in advance; but the very severe blowing weather we have constantly experienced, added to the great difficulty of the navigation, has hitherto baffled all their efforts.

By letters from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, I find that the enemy had, on the 5th instant, come down with about 26 gun-vessels before Batz, on which place they kept up a smart cannonade for some hours, but were forced to retire by the guns from the fort, and every thing has since remained quiet in that quarter.

I have the honour to inclose a statement of the casualties that have occurred in the several corps before Flushing, since the last returns of killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

Return of the rank and names of the officers, and of the number of non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed, wounded, and missing, since last return (August 2.) to August 6. 1809, inclusive.

Head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 7. 1809.

2d Batt. 1st Foot—4 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 20 rank and file wounded.

14th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

26th Foot—5 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file wounded.

32d Foot—2 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot—1 Assistant-Surgeon, 8 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.—(Not returned in time to be inserted in last return.)

81st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 rank and file wounded.

85th Foot—7 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Embodied Detachment—1 Ensign, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Staff Corps—1 Lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded. (Not returned in time to be included in last return.)

Total—1 Assistant-Surgeon, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 6 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 serjeants, 114 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

26th Foot—Lieut. Maxwell, dangerously wounded.

68th Foot—Major Thompson, dangerously wounded;—Lieutenant H. B. Muids and Ensign A. Thompson, slightly wounded.

71st Foot—Assist.-Surgeon H. Quin, killed; Lieutenant D. Fletcher, slightly wounded.

81st Foot—Lieut. K. Montgomery, slightly wounded.

95th Foot—Lieut. Hambly, slightly wounded.

Embodied Detachment—Ensign Addison of the 6th regiment, slightly.

Staff Corps—Lieut. A. Taylor, slightly wounded.

Officers returned wounded in last return, but whose names were not then known.

68th Foot—Capt. Crespigny. Lieuts. M'Donald and J. Menzies, slightly.

85th Foot—Lieutenant Buch, slightly wounded.

35th Foot—Capt. Frederick, wounded as per last return, since dead.

R. LONG. Col. Adj. Gen.

Middleburgh, 8th August 1809.

My LORD,

Since closing my dispatch of yesterday's date, the enemy, towards five o'clock in the evening, in considerable force, made a vigorous sortie upon the right of our line, occupied by Major-General Graham's division.

The attack was principally directed upon our advanced picquets, which were supported by the 3d battalion of the Royals, the 5th and 35th regiments, under

der Colonel Hay. These corps, together with detachments of the royal artillery, the 95th and light battalions of the King's German legion, received the enemy with their accustomed intrepidity, and, after a sharp contest, of some duration, forced him to retire with very considerable loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In this affair, the enemy has had another opportunity of witnessing the superior gallantry of British troops. In no instance has he succeeded in making the least impression throughout our line, and, on this occasion, so far from profiting by his attempt, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous ground, where our advanced posts are now established.

I cannot too strongly express my sense of the unremitting vigilance and ability manifested by Major General Graham, in securing and maintaining his post against the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge him; and I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that the Major-General mentions, in terms of the warmest approbation, the distinguished conduct and gallantry of the officers and troops engaged on this occasion.

I am now enabled to transmit, for your Lordship's information, an abstract return of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores, that have fallen into our hands since our arrival in this island.

I am, &c. CHATHAM.

(Here follows a list of ordnance, &c. taken at Haak, Veer, Ramakens, and batteries on the coast, amounting to upwards of 50 brass guns, 24 pounders, &c.; a number of mortars, cohorns, howitzers, muskets, swivels; a vast quantity of ammunition, ball cartridges, gun and travelling carriages, ordnance stores, tools, cannon, &c. of every description.)

Return of the rank and names of officers, and of the number of non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of the 7th August.

Middleburg, August 8. 1809.

Royal Artillery—1 Lieut. 1 rank and file, wounded.

3d Bat. 1st Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant 10 rank and file, wounded.

5th Foot—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 47 rank and file, wounded; 1 Brevet-Major, 2 rank and file, missing.

35th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

59th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

76th Foot—1 rank and file killed.

95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, wounded.

1st Light Battalion of the King's German legion—4 rank and file killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 7 serjeants, 126 rank and file, wounded; 1 Brevet-Major, 4 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers wounded and missing.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Grant slightly wounded.

5th Foot—Brevet-Major Bird missing, supposed, to be taken prisoner; Captain Hamilton dangerously wounded; Lieutenant C. Bird, Ensigns Galbraith and Walton, slightly wounded.

95th Foot—Lieut. Clarke dangerously wounded.

1st Light Bat. of the King's German legion—Lieutenant Frederick Du Fay and Ensign Frederick Hedeman, dangerously wounded.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—*Aug.* 19. 1809.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt, off the Kaloot, Aug. 11. 1809.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong detachment of the enemy's flotilla, and which, by Sir Richard Keats's reports, consists of two frigates, one bearing a Vice-Admiral's flag, thirty brigs, eight luggers or schooners, and fourteen gun boats.

I was under the necessity of detaining our flotilla, to prevent supplies being

ing

ing thrown into the garrison at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its communication with Cadsand, which service was effectually done, except during the late heavy gales, which drove the gunboats from their stations, and prevented our ships entering the Scheldt, from the circumstance of their not being able to weigh their anchors. Since the weather has moderated, the wind has provokingly drawn round to the south-east, which is the only obstacle that prevents Lord William Stuart, with a squadron of ten heavy frigates, passing Flushing, as well as Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective line of battle ships, taking up the anchorage in Dyke-hook Bay, where I intend his Lordship shall remain, with a view of having the assistance of that squadron in our further operations against the enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheldt.

The divisions of the army under the Earl of Rosslyn and Marquis of Huntly, landed on South Beveland on the 9th.

The cavalry and ordnance ships, with the brigs and some sloops of war, have passed through the Slough, into the West Schelat, and are now availing themselves of every favourable tide to proceed to Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same channel, and with every probability of success.

Sir Home Popham was detached with some gun vessels, for the purpose of sounding the river, and of joining Sir Richard Keats at Bathz.

The batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing, therefore I hope to be here again in time to co-operate with the army in the attack on that garrison.

I am concerned to add, that the enemy has cut the dyke to the right of the town, and the island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-Admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly intreat that other means may be adopted for supplying the army and navy from England, as I apprehend all the water in this island will be spoiled by the inundation, and that there is not more in the other islands than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

Their Lordships must be aware, that in this extensive and complicated service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into detail as I could wish, especially as our arrangements must vary in proportion with the movements of the enemy.

In my absence, I have directed Rear-Admiral Otway to superintend the several duties relative to the investment of this island, and to correspond with the Admiralty on all matters of service.

Captain Dobbie, who acted in the Pallas during the absence of Capt. Seymour, is the bearer of this dispatch.—He had my flag for some time in that ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public service.

In consequence of the protracted siege of Flushing, and the necessity for the flotilla going up the Scheldt, I have ordered guns from the ships of war, to fit twenty transports as gunships, and with the launches of the ships under Rear-Admiral Otway, to form a flotilla for the lower part of the Scheldt, which I trust their Lordships will approve.

You will please likewise to inform their Lordships, that Lord Gardner ha ordered the Centaur and Theseus to cruise off the Texel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt,

SIR, *August* 12. 1809.

Having directed the frigates named in the margin * to proceed up the West Scheldt, under the orders of Lord William Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the moment the wind was favourable, that zealous officer availed himself of a light air from the westward, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, notwithstanding the tide was against his proceeding, and passed the batteries between Flushing and Cadsand; the ships were under the enemy's fire nearly two hours.

The gallant and seaman-like manner in which this squadron was conducted, and their steady and well directed fire, excited in my breast the warmest sensations of admiration. The army witnessed

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Perlin.

ed their exertions with applause; and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the services of Lord William Stuart, the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, on this occasion.

No very material accident happened, except by a shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her decks into the bread-room, where it exploded, one man was killed, and four others wounded; her stern frame is much shattered.

Lord William Stuart's modest letter accompanies this dispatch, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and the damages sustained by his Majesty's ships, in forcing the entrance of this river. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Lavinia in the West Scheldt

SIR, *August* 11, 1809.

I have the honour to inclose you a report of the killed and wounded, and the damage sustained on board his Majesty's ships, which you did me the honour to place under my orders, to force through the passage of the Scheldt, between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand.

As from your position you must have been a witness to the execution of this service, I have only to thank you for the honour you did me in placing the squadron under my orders.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. STUART.

To Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board a Squadron of his Majesty's ships, led by Captain the Hon. Lord William Stuart, past the Batteries of Flushing and Breskens, on the 11th of August 1809.

Lavinia, Capt. Lord William Stuart—None killed or wounded.

Eurvalis, Capt. the Hon. G. H. Dundas—None killed or wounded.

Amethyst, Capt. Sir M. Seymour—1 killed, 1 wounded.

L'Aigle, Capt. George Wolf—1 killed, 4 wounded.

Nymphen, Capt. Keith Maxwell—None killed or wounded.

Statira, Capt. C. W. Boys—None killed or wounded.

Heroine, Captain H. H. Christian—2 wounded.

Dryad, Capt. E. Galwey—None killed or wounded.

Rota, Capt. P. Somervill—None killed or wounded.

Berlin, Capt. William Thompson—2 wounded.

Total—2 killed, 9 wounded.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Names of the killed and wounded on board a squadron of his Majesty's ships, under the direction of Captain Lord William Stuart, on the 11th of August 1809.

Amethyst—Michael Paterson, killed; Joseph Manfree, wounded.

L'Aigle—Elisha Higginson, private of marines, killed; William White, landman, wounded; William Brownley, boy second class, ditto; H. L. Vine, Lieutenant royal marines, ditto: Thomas Donovan, acting schoolmaster, ditto.

Heroine—2 men, not named, slightly wounded.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheldt

SIR, *Aug.* 13, 1809.

I had dispatched Sir Home Popham with the sloops, brigs, and vessels, named in the margin*, together with a light flottilla, under Captains Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheldt, to sound and buoy the channels of that river, to enable the larger ships to advance for the purpose of putting in execution the ulterior objects of this expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this service with his usual judgement and correctness.

I have the honour to enclose for their Lordship's information, a copy of a letter I have received from Sir Richard Keats, to whom I have given the command, of the naval part of our operations in the upper part of both Scheldts, until I get the frigates advanced under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

SIR, *Fort Batz, Aug.* 12. 1809.

I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your directions, I arrived at Bathz yesterday, and in order to render, if practicable, an attack on the enemy's flotilla more complete, I ordered thirty flat boats, armed with carronades, and some other boats, from the ships under my orders, to rendezvous at this place, and meet

* Skylark, Harpy, Challenger, La Fleeche, Pilot, Parthian, Daring, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, Galgo (rocket ship.)

meet the flotilla under Sir Home Popham, but before the arrival of either, six of the enemy's gun-boats having grounded on a bank within reach of the artillery of the fort, after sustaining some injury by it, were abandonded; five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in.

The arrival of Sir Home Popham, and my boats from the East Scheldt, took place nearly at the same time, but the enemy's flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same tide that brought ours to Bathz, one of which was handsomely burned by the advanced gun-boats, almost amongst them.

As the navigation of the West Scheldt is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the navy, and a flotilla force of upwards of fifty sail in the East Scheldt demand attention, and I can at any time return in a few hours to this place, it is my intention to repair this morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the boats of my division.

Sir Home Popham is examining the channels.

Although we are now masters of the navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the enemy's power, by sending a superior naval force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz (before some larger ships ascend,) whenever he pleases.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. K. B. &c. &c.

Supplement to the London Gazette, Aug. 19.

Downing-Street, August 20. 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated head-quarters Middleburg, Aug. 11. 1809.

Head-quarters, Middleburg,
11th August 1809.

MY LORD,

I received yesterday evening your Lordship's dispatch of the 8th inst. by the messenger Mills, and I must intreat of your Lordship, to offer my most dutiful acknowledgements to his Majesty, for the gracious approbation he has been pleased to express of my humble endeavours in his service; and I shall feel the greatest satisfaction in communicating to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, and the General and other officers, and the troops employed here under my command, the sense which his Majesty entertains of their meritorious conduct in the services in which they have been engaged, as well as the confidence his Majesty feels in their future good conduct, and which I trust they will not disappoint.

The enemy has continued to give what interruption he could to the progress of our works; but since the date of my last letter, he has attempted no sortie in any force. He has endeavoured to cause us some embarrassment by opening the sluices of Flushing, and letting in the salt water, but this has been attended as yet with little inconvenience, as the necessary precautions for letting off the water through the sluices in our possession at this place and at Veer, I have no doubt will be found effectual. The several batteries will probably be ready to open on the place either the 12th or 13th, and I shall look with great anxiety to the result, as the speedy reduction of Flushing (particularly under present appearances) is of the last importance, as till then so very large a portion of the force under my command is unavoidably detained before it.

The divisions of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Rosslyn and Lieut. Gen. Lord Huntly, were landed, according to the intention I mentioned in my last letter, in South Beveland, on the morning of the 9th instant; but I am sorry to say, that the division of transports, with the cavalry and artillery horses, the heavy ordnance, ammunition, and stores of all descriptions, have not yet been brought through the Slow Passage. The moment they appear, it is my intention to proceed towards Bathz; but as till then no operation can be undertaken, I have thought my presence here was more useful.

A large portion of the flotilla has proceeded up the river to Bathz, on which place I learn that the enemy had again made an attack, but had been repulsed by the guns of the fort.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-Street, August 19. 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated head-quarters Middleburgh, August 16, 1809.

Head-

Head quarters, Middleburgh,
MY LORD, *August* 16. 1809.

I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations,) a fire was opened at about half past one P. M. from fifty two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy.—An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo passage, led by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up, as they passed, a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place: General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war. An hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about 11 o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea dyke in front of Lieutenant-General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried, at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German legion, under Lieut.-Col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that, on the preceding evening, an intrenchment, in front of Major-General Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the King's German legion under Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgement within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and 30 prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, and Captain Cockburn of the royal navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of capitulation, which I have now the honour to inclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensibly necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch, which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieut.-Colonels Walsh and Offerey attached to him, as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the Commanding Officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of Officers and men.

Signed, CHATHAM.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The KING *v. the* LORD CHIEF BARON.

ON Monday July 3. a cause of considerable importance came on before the Court. The action was brought at the instance of the Lords of the Treasury against the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, for payment of 10,000l. as security granted by a bond in 1795 for Mess. Houston and Co. late merchants in Glasgow. This house dealt deeply in the West India trade; and, in consequence of great general distress, Government was induced to aid the West India mercantile interest by an issue of Exchequer bills, upon proper security being granted; and in consequence of the failure of Houston and Co. the surety was called upon to pay the amount of the bond.

The defence offered by the defendant was, that he was released from the obligation in his bond, in consequence of the Lords of the Treasury having given several indulgencies to Mess. Houston and Co. without the concurrence and against the consent of the defendant, and in the mean time heritable securities had been granted by Mr MacDowall and Mr Houston Rae, two of the partners, on their estates, which lessened the recourse Government and the surety would have had upon these estates. Evidence was adduced upon these points. Very long and ingenious pleadings took place, by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General on the part of the Crown, and by Mr Gillies and Mr H. Cockburn on the part of the defendant.

Mr Baron Norton summed up the evidence in a very candid and impartial manner.

The Jury, after deliberating for some time, returned a verdict for the Lord Chief Baron, the defendant.

Counsel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, J. H. Mackenzie, and Robert Grœme, Esqrs. Counsel for the defendant, the Dean of Faculty, Adam Gillies, and Henry Cockburn, Esqrs.; attorney, John Taylor, Esq.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday August 7. came on the trial of William Steuart, clerk to Charles Sidey, deputy postmaster at Perth, accused of retaining and applying to his own use the sum of 3l. 9s. 3d. out of the postages of letters transmitted from Edinburgh to Perth, and 1l. 2s. 9d. out of the postage of letters transmitted from Perth to Edinburgh. After the diet was called, and the pannel pleaded not guilty, the Lord Justice Clerk stated, that an objection to the form of the indictment had occurred to the Court, as the pannel was charged with having defrauded the public revenue, although, upon the showing of the indictment, he was not in any respect in its service; and the attention of the Counsel for the prosecution and for the pannel was called to the objection suggested by the Court. The Counsel for the pannel stated, that that objection, and others, to the form of the indictment, had occurred to them; but that it was the earnest wish of their client that the trial should proceed; and his Counsel, participating in his feelings, did not mean to offer any objections to the relevancy.—The Court adjourned till next day that they might consider the objection. The Solicitor-General informed the Court, that, in consequence of inquiries he had thought it his duty to institute, from what had passed the day before, he was induced to abandon the prosecution. The Counsel for the pannel then expressed their anxiety, in vindication of his character, to lay before the Court the circumstances of the case; but their Lordships being of opinion that this was not competent, as the trial had been dropped by the Crown, the diet against the pannel was deserted *simpliciter*.

Right Hon. WM. PITT's *Birth-Day.*

Mr Pitt's birth-day having fallen on Sunday the 28th of July, that event was com-

commemorated on Monday, the 20th, at Edinburgh, by a numerous and most respectable meeting, where persons of the first rank, wealth, and distinguished talents, were assembled, to shew their veneration for the memory, and their determination to maintain the political principles of that great statesman.

Five hundred and ninety-eight tickets were delivered by the Stewards, by whose orders ample accommodation was prepared in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, supported by the Lord Provost, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Melville, presided in the great room, and were admirably assisted by the Stewards in the other end of the room, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Doune, the Hon. Colonel Douglas, Sir Alexander Don, and Capt. Johnstone Hope. Other Stewards placed themselves at the different tables, where their attentions could be most useful: in this room 400 persons dined.

The large tea-room was also elegantly fitted up. The Duke of Athole, along with a great proportion of rank and distinction, filled this room. His Grace was supported by Lord Gray, Lord Seaforth, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Henry Hay Makdougall; Donald Smith, William Ramsay, Andrew Bonar, Esqrs. &c.

Among other Noblemen, &c. were present the Earl of Kellie, Lord Elibank, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Cathcart, General Leslie, several of the North British Staff, officers of the army, militia, &c. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle, several of the Judges of the Court of Session, the Barons of Exchequer, the Lord Advocate, and Solicitor-General; the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Principal Baird, and several of the Professors of the University, Principal Hill, and several of the Clergy.

The commemoration was conducted with the utmost propriety and good order, and did the greatest honour to the Stewards. After dinner "Non Nobis Domine" was given, with great effect, by Mr Incledon; and the King's health being drunk, the whole company joined the music in God save the King; many excellent, constitutional and appropriate toasts were drunk, with proper accompaniments, by Mr Gow's excellent band, and suitable songs by Mr Incledon, Mr Trueman, and other gentlemen.

When the Health of Lord Melville was given, by the Marquis of Huntly, as the friend and co-adjutor of Mr Pitt in his great measures, his Lordship, in a most elegant and pathetic speech, gave a short character of that eminent patriot, and paid a handsome eulogium to his memory, hoping that his bright example would be imitated to the latest posterity.—The immortal memory of William Pitt, and the memories of our departed heroes, Nelson, Abercromby, and Moore, were each of them drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, accompanied by solemn music.

When the health of the Marquis of Huntly was given by the Earl of Dalkeith, his Lordship observed, that the Marquis had shewn his warm attachment to the cause of the meeting, by performing a journey of 800 miles for the express purpose (being to return immediately to London.) The Marquis replied in a neat speech, that he thought no trouble too great to attend such a meeting of friends to their country and the constitution.

Mr Incledon sung, with great effect, Mr Canning's elegant song of—the Pilot that weather'd the Storm—also God save the King—Britannia rules the Waves—Britons strike home—and many other loyal and constitutional songs.

So liberally was the meeting conducted, that there was not during the whole of it the least asperity against any political party whatever.

TOASTS.

The King.—The Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The immortal memory of Mr Pitt.

The King and Constitution—may the one live long, and the other last for ever.

The two Houses of Parliament.

Prosperity to the United Kingdoms.

Success to his Majesty's arms.

His Majesty's Ministers—may they maintain the principles of Mr Pitt, and emulate his virtues.

The old and steady friend of Mr Pitt, Lord Melville, was given by Lord Huntly.

Lord

Lord Melville gave, the Duke of Buccleuch.

The Duke of Athole was given, who presided in the other room.

The Friends of Mr Pitt celebrating the day in other places.

Proved Friends and proved Systems.

May the Liberties of the People never be crushed by Despotism, nor rent in pieces by Democracy.

May the Constitution, in Church and State, be ever maintained by the practical principles of Mr Pitt.

PRINCE OF WALES's BIRTH-DAY.

The anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Edinburgh in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, on the 12th of August. There were present, on this occasion, among other respectable individuals, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Kinnaird, Lord William Russell, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Bannatyne, Sir John Lowther Johnston, &c.;—And the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Lord Dean of Guild, and the Convener of the Trades, attended as visitors of the Stewards. The Earl of Lauderdale presided.

Centenary Anniversary.—Tuesday the 6th of June, being the centenary anniversary of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge, a most excellent discourse was preached before the Society, &c. in the High Church, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. from Colossians, iii. 11.—There is no institution whatever that has had so great an effect in promoting religion and virtue, and in civilising the people in different parts of the country, as this excellent Society has had, during the hundred years in which it has been established. Some gentlemen came upwards of forty miles to attend the centenary. After divine service, the Society dined together at Oman's tavern, the Right Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner for the Church of Scotland, in the Chair. The Society spent a most agreeable day, such as the feelings arising from so benevolent an institution were calculated to inspire.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On Thursday June 8. the foundation stone of a Lunatic Asylum, at Edinburgh, was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, accompanied by the other Managers, appointed by royal charter, for the superintendence of that institution. This building is to be erected on designs prepared by that ingenious architect, Mr Robert Reid. The general arrangement of these plans has met with great approbation from intelligent judges in different parts of Britain.

The foundation stone is laid in an inclosure of four acres in extent, at Morningside, about two miles from Edinburgh. On the foundation stone was cut the following inscription:

"An Asylum for the cure or relief of mental derangement, founded June 8. 1809, by the Right Hon. William Coulter, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh."

In a hole, cut in the foundation stone, was deposited a tin box, containing a copy of the plan and elevation of the intended building, of the royal charter, of the address to the public, &c. The ceremony was concluded by an appropriate and impressive prayer from the Rev. Dr Campbell, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

The great object of this much wanted institution is, to afford every possible advantage in the treatment of insanity. The unfortunate patients may be put under the care of any medical practitioner in Edinburgh whom the relations may chuse to employ; while paupers will be attended, gratis, by physicians and surgeons appointed by the Managers.

To the subscriptions already collected at Edinburgh, for the erection of this building, upwards of eleven hundred pounds have lately been added from Madras; but for completing the plan, farther aid is still necessary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

On Saturday June 24. the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

From Portugal.—John Climac dos Reys.

From the West Indies.

J. H. Cutting, of Barbadoes
Jo. Carey, of Jamaica
James T. B. Watt, of Jamaica
Daniel Wane, Huggins, of St Vincent.
Patrick M'Kenzie
Samuel Woodcock
J. Daniell

From

From America.

Wm. Bruce Almon	John Watts
John B. Strachan, of Virginia	Robert Bayard
	William Gibson

From England.

Wm. Sainsbury	B. F. Outram
Thos. Haines Banning	William Bromet
	Charles M'Kenzie

From Ireland.

Samuel Allen	Thomas Callanan
Georg. Gillichan	Richard Dancer
John Holmes	James Donegan
Thos. Carey Osburne	Edward Dowling

Of Scotland.

John Thomson	David Hay
Thomas Elliot	Adam Robertson
David King	Alexander Ross
Henry Walker	James Stenhouse
John Sanders Shand	William Sibbald
Samuel Burd	Walter Graham
John Lauder	Robert Greig

High School.—*August* 7. The annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The young gentlemen in the different classes went through their exercises in a manner that did great honour to themselves and their masters. The gold medal, value ten guineas, the gift of the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Mr William Bain, dux of the highest class.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, July 21. The King has been pleased to appoint George Kekewich, Esq. to be his Majesty's Advocate-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

—. To present the Rev. James Foote to the church of Logie Pert, vacant by the translation of Mr Alex. Peter to Dundee.

—. To present the Rev. Adam Laidlaw to the church of Southdean, vacant by the death of Mr William Scott.

—. To present the Rev. John Russell to the church of Muthill, vacant by the death of Mr John Scott.

June 30.—The election of a Member of Parliament for the Glasgow district of burghs, in room of Mr Campbell of Blythswood, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place at Rutherglen, when Alexander Houstoun, Esq. of Clerkington, was elected. The burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, voted for Mr Houstoun, and the burgh of Rutherglen for William Stirling, Esq. of Eldershaw. A protest was taken by Mr Stirling against the return of Mr Houstoun, on the ground of a collusion between him and the late member.

MARRIAGES.

July 14. At St Andrew's, the Rev Mr Stirling, minister of Cargill, to Miss Margaret Adamson.

17. At Stirling, Lieut. Donald Maclauchlane, of the 75th regiment, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Sawers, of that place.

21. At Girvan, Mr John Rowan, merchant, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Bailie Thomas Ballantine.

21. At Lasswade, the Rev. James Young, minister of Eckford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr Hume, schoolmaster.

24. At Myres, Fifeshire, Mr Jas. Thomson, clerk to the signet, to Miss Moncrieff, daughter of the late Patrick Moncrieff of Reidie, Esq.

24. At Stitchel, the Rev. David Gordon, minister of Morebattle, to Janet, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Scott, minister of Stitchel.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr George Simpson, cast iron founder, to Miss Sally Dilworth, daughter of James Dilworth, Esq. of Lancaster.

31. At ditto, Mr Henry Moncreiff, writer to the signet, to Miss Charlotte Erskine Rollo, daughter of the late Hugh Jas. Paterson Rollo, Esq.

31. At Meadow Park, John Warden, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Bethia, eldest daughter of James Carrick, Esq. Meadow Park.

At Catterick, James Kirkstopp, Esq. of the Spittal, Northumberland, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of West Quarter.

The Rev. Archibald Douglas, Rector of Carnallway and Oughtreach, in Ireland, to the Right Hon. Lady Susan Drew, daughter of the late Earl of Dunmore.

At Kinsale, Lieut. Joint of the Roscommon militia, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Fraser of the Fraser Fencibles.

Lately, at Cart's-dyke, Gilbert Stewart, to Widow M'Ewan, whose united ages amount to 171 years, the one being, 87, and the other 84.

Aug. 1. At London, Lieutenant Gilbert Douglas, Royal Military College, to Miss Theresa Jarry, daughter of the late General Francis Jarry of High Wycombe.

1. At Manse of Foveran, Mr John Booth, merchant in Aberdeen, to Jean, daughter of the Rev. Mr Duff of that parish.

1. At Cromarty, Lieut. Alexander Gallie of the 78th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth MacGlashan.

1. At

Aug. 1. At Glasgow, Mr Hugh Foulds, bleacher, Arthurlee, to Clementina, daughter of Ronald Macdonell, Esq. of Scothouse.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr James Auld, late of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Nicholas Campbell, Union Street.

2. At ditto, Lieut. Alexander Aitken, Madras infantry, to Janet, only daughter of the deceased John Aitken, Esq. of Thornton.

7. At Jedburgh, Mr William Borthwick, merchant there, to Miss Robison, daughter of Mr Richard Robison.

7. At Cardoness House, Andrew Watson, Esq younger of Bridge Castle, writer to the signet, to Miss Harriet Maxwell, third daughter of Sir David Maxwell, Bart. of Cardoness.

BIRTHS.

July 14. the Lady of Brigadier-General Skinner, a son.

20. At Bath, the Lady of Capt. A. G. Fisher, a daughter.

21. At the Vice Regal Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, a daughter.

22. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Innes, 24th regiment, a son.

24. Near Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell, wife of Major Colin Campbell, late of the 60th regiment, a son.

28. At Bræhead; Mrs Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, a son.

29. At London, the Lady of Alexander M'Leay, Esq. of the Transport Office, of a son, being her fifteenth child.

30. The wife of John Mackelvie, collier at Hurleford, parish of Riccarton, of two girls and a boy, who, with the mother, are all doing remarkably well.

31. At Meadow Place, Edinburgh, Mrs Colonel Lauriston, a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Dunbar barracks, the Lady of Capt. Walter Brown, of the Edinburgh militia, a daughter.

3. At Louth Hall, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Baron Louth, a son and heir.

4. At Edinburgh, the Lady of George Bell, Esq. surgeon, a son.

8. At ditto, Mrs Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle, a son.

DEATHS.

March 1808. On his passage to the Cape, where he was going for the recovery of his health, Mr Francis Strahan, of the Hon. East India Company's service, Madras.

Dec. 20. Henry Brown, Esq. Commercial President at Ramnaad, India.

On his passage from India, for the recovery of his health, in his 21st year, Charles Stuart, Esq. second son of Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.

May 9. 1809. At Barbadoes, R. Stewart, Ensign in the Royal West India Rangers, and Assistant Secretary to General Beckwith, son of Mr Patrick Stewart jun. merchant, Perth.

15. At Edinburgh, aged two years, Alexander; and on 28th July, aged four years, Thomas, sons of Mr Thomas Mason, Register Office, Edinburgh.

June 5. At Fort Royal Martinique, after an illness of four days, of a violent fever, Miss Ramsay, aged 18, only daughter of General Ramsay, Adjutant-General to the Forces in the Leeward and Windward islands.

8. At —— in America, Thomas Paine, the celebrated author of many singular political works upon republican principles.

15. At Manse of Aberdour, the Rev. Andrew Youngson, minister of that parish, in the 83d year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. He was long and severely distressed, but bore his afflictions with the greatest fortitude.

18. At Irvine, in the 89th year of his age, Charles Fleeming, Esq. of Montgomeryfield. At an early period of his life he went out in the expedition to Carthagena, under Admiral Vernon, as a surgeon in the navy: when the fleet returned to Jamaica, his ship, with many others, was lost in the dreadful hurricane that happened at that time; he then came to Europe, but was taken on his passage, and carried into Morlaix, from whence he soon after came over, and settled, in Irvine, as a surgeon (in the year 1745,) where he has ever since continued to practise, with much success and reputation, till within a year or two of his death.

28. At Cadiz, Mr Alexander Ettles, aged 22, of the house of Gordon, Shaw, and Co. son of the late Mr John Ettles of Inverness.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, William Tharp, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the St James's regiment of militia, who, on his return from reviewing the regiment, was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till his dissolution.

July 6. At Arndilly, Mrs Johanna Maria Murray, widow of John Stewart, Esq. Judge Advocate General of Bengal.

7. Mr William Barclay Mountney, of the Melpomene frigate, nephew of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. He lost his life in a recent gallant action with the Russian flotilla in the Baltic.

8. At Paisley, aged 16, Mr John Thomson, stone engraver.

10. At

July 10. At London, Col. Francis Carruthers, late of the 61st regiment.

12. At Farley, near Winchester, Mr David Pitcairn, late of Kinninmond.

14. At Vallay, North Uist, Mrs Macdonald, sen. of Vallay.

17. At Herbertshire Printfield, Mr Robert Carnie, son of Mr Neil Carnie.

18. At Gorgie, Mr Walter Somerville, baker in Edinburgh.

20. At Edinburgh, Miss Catherine Neilson, daughter of the deceased John Neilson, Esq of Corsock.

21. At Girvan, Ann Rodger, aged 96.

21. At Oxford, in the 27th year of his age, the Rev. Alex. M'Kenzie of Christ Church, A. M. and son of John M'Kenzie, Esq. Bishopgate Street, London.

21. At Melrose, Mr Hugh Cairncross, architect, Edinburgh.

21. At Glasgow, Mr John Scrymgeour, bookseller, and printer to the Universisy.

21. At Northbar, Robert Corse Buchanan, only son of James Buchanan, Esq. of Northbar, in the 13th year of his age.

22. Mr William Kennedy, late merchant Berbice.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Penelope Hazell, wife of Dr Hazell of South Carolina, and daughter of the late Bentley Gordon Bently, Esq.

23. At Milntown Printfield, Mr Robert Miller.

24. At Dublin, Thomas Fleming, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that city. His death was occasioned by a melancholy accident: He was preparing to make a summer excursion to Wexford, and was examining his travelling pistols, previous to his setting out, when one of them went off, and the ball entered below his nostril, penetrated the brain, and produced immediate death. He died in very affluent circumstances, and was a very useful, upright, and active Magistrate.—During the dreadful year of 1798, he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and eminently serviceable to his fellow-citizens in that period of peril and difficulty.

24. At Balquhain, in the 62d year of his age, Mr Alexander Hall, merchant, Fisherrow.

25. At Blandfield, Christiana Warwick, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Jameson, Leith.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Reid, wife of Mr Allan Bar, manufacturer.

26. At Dundee, in the 17th year of her age, Miss Mary Doig, daughter of the Rev. Robert Doig, minister of Trinity Chapel, Aberdeen.

27. At Bathgate, Mr John Dick, tanner.

30. At Sherriffston, John Forsyth, Esq. late merchant, and agent for the Bank of Scotland in Elgin.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Aug. 7	——	1 pr.	68¼
14.	261½	¾ —	68⅞
21.	——	¾ —	68 67⅜
28.	——	¾ —	68⅜

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Aug. 4	48 s. 54	28 s. 34	27 s. 32	26 s. 32
11.	48 54	28 34	27 31	26 31
18	48 55	30 36	27 32	27 32
25.	49 56	30 36	28 33	29 31

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 7.	70 98	30 40	24 33	42 50
14.	72 100	32 38	24 33	42 50
21.	72 100	36 42	24 33	42 50
28.	72 100	32 42	24 32	42 50

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Aug. 1.	310	22d.	28	17 16
8.	290	22	70	17 16
15.	287	22	60	17 16
22.	290	22	43	17 16
29.	350	22	50	17 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be happy to insert, in our next, the communication relative to the Orphan Hospital.

The curious article, which the *Earl of Buchan* has done us the honour to transmit to us, will also appear in our next.

Several other pieces are received, and are under consideration.

CASTLE OF EASTER GREENOCK.

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